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NEWS	1		Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2	MAR 31	IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB enhanced with new custom IPC display formats
NEWS	3	MAR 31	CAS REGISTRY enhanced with additional experimental spectra
NEWS	4	MAR 31	CA/CAPLUS and CASREACT patent number format for U.S. applications updated
NEWS	5	MAR 31	LCPI now available as a replacement to LDPCI
NEWS	6	MAR 31	EMBASE, EMBAL, and LEMBASE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	7	APR 04	STN AnaVist, Version 1, to be discontinued
NEWS	8	APR 15	WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX enhanced with new predefined hit display formats
NEWS	9	APR 28	EMBASE Controlled Term thesaurus enhanced
NEWS	10	APR 28	IMSRESEARCH reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	11	MAY 30	INPAFAMDB now available on STN for patent family searching
NEWS	12	MAY 30	DGENE, PCTGEN, and USGENE enhanced with new homology sequence search option
NEWS	13	JUN 06	EPFULL enhanced with 260,000 English abstracts
NEWS	14	JUN 06	KOREAPAT updated with 41,000 documents
NEWS	15	JUN 13	USPATFULL and USPAT2 updated with 11-character patent numbers for U.S. applications
NEWS	16	JUN 19	CAS REGISTRY includes selected substances from web-based collections
NEWS	17	JUN 25	CA/CAPLUS and USPAT databases updated with IPC reclassification data
NEWS	18	JUN 30	AEROSPACE enhanced with more than 1 million U.S. patent records
NEWS	19	JUN 30	EMBASE, EMBAL, and LEMBASE updated with additional options to display authors and affiliated organizations
NEWS	20	JUN 30	STN on the Web enhanced with new STN AnaVist Assistant and BLAST plug-in
NEWS	21	JUN 30	STN AnaVist enhanced with database content from EPFULL
NEWS	22	JUL 28	CA/CAPLUS patent coverage enhanced
NEWS	23	JUL 28	EPFULL enhanced with additional legal status information from the epoline Register
NEWS	24	JUL 28	IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	25	JUL 28	STN Viewer performance improved
NEWS	26	AUG 01	INPADOCDB and INPAFAMDB coverage enhanced
NEWS	27	AUG 13	CA/CAPLUS enhanced with printed Chemical Abstracts

page images from 1967-1998

NEWS EXPRESS JUNE 27 08 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.3,  
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 23 JUNE 2008.

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\* \* \* \* \* STN Columbus \* \* \* \* \*

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:12:18 ON 14 AUG 2008

=> file caplus  
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS  
FULL ESTIMATED COST

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
0.21	0.21

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:12:32 ON 14 AUG 2008  
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 14 Aug 2008 VOL 149 ISS 7  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 Aug 2008 (20080813/ED)

Caplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC) reclassification data for the second quarter of 2008.

Effective October 17, 2005, revised CAS Information Use Policies apply. They are available for your review at:

<http://www.cas.org/legal/infopolicy.html>

=> s cosolvent (s) (alkyl (4w) ester)  
5728 COSOLVENT  
3064 COSOLVENTS

7305 COSOLVENT  
(COSOLVENT OR COSOLVENTS)  
615837 ALKYL  
6722 ALKYL  
618880 ALKYL  
(ALKYL OR ALKYL)  
626770 ESTER  
460268 ESTERS  
869709 ESTER  
(ESTER OR ESTERS)  
L1 16 COSOLVENT (S) (ALKYL (4W) ESTER)  
=> s l1 and transesterification  
22090 TRANSESTERIFICATION  
304 TRANSESTERIFICATIONS  
22154 TRANSESTERIFICATION  
(TRANSESTERIFICATION OR TRANSESTERIFICATIONS)  
L2 0 L1 AND TRANSESTERIFICATION  
=> s l1 and esterif?  
137727 ESTERIF?  
L3 1 L1 AND ESTERIF?  
=> d l3 ibib abs  
L3 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:311517 CAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:320112  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 124:59301a,59304a  
TITLE: Producing lower alkyl fatty acid esters  
INVENTOR(S): Boocock, David G. B.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Can.  
SOURCE: Can. Pat. Appl., 28 pp.  
CODEN: CPXXEB  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
CA 2131654	A1	19960309	CA 1994-2131654	19940908
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CA 1994-2131654	19940908

AB Title esters are manufactured by solubilizing an oil or fat in methanol or ethanol by the addition of a cosolvent such as 1,4-dioxane and THF in order to form a one phase reaction mixture, and adding an esterification catalyst. The processes proceed quickly, usually in less than 20 min, at ambient temps., atmospheric pressure, and without agitation. The cosolvent increases the rate of the reaction by making the oil soluble in the methanol or ethanol, thus increasing contact of the reactants. The lower alkyl fatty acid monoesters produced by the processes can be used as biofuels and are suitable as diesel fuel replacements or additives (no data).

=> file wpix  
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE TOTAL  
ENTRY SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST	15.43	15.64
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	ENTRY	SESSION
	-0.80	-0.80

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 16:14:47 ON 14 AUG 2008  
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 10 AUG 2008 <20080810/UP>  
MOST RECENT UPDATE: 200851 <200851/DW>  
DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE  
>>> Now containing more than 1.1 million chemical structures in DCR <<<

>>> IPC Reform backfile reclassifications have been loaded to the end of June 2008. No update date (UP) has been created for the reclassified documents, but they can be identified by 20060101/UPIC and 20061231/UPIC, 20070601/UPIC, 20071001/UPIC, 20071130/UPIC, 20080401/UPIC and 20080701/UPIC. ECLA reclassifications to June and US national classifications to the end of April 2008 have also been loaded. Update dates 20080401 and 20080701/UPEC and /UPNC have been assigned to these. <<<

FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE,  
PLEASE VISIT:  
[http://www.stn-international.de/training\\_center/patents/stn\\_guide.pdf](http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf)

FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES, SEE  
<http://scientific.thomsonreuters.com/support/patents/coverage/latestupdates/>

EXPLORE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX IN STN ANAVIST, VERSION 2.0:  
[http://www.stn-international.com/archive/presentations/DWPIAnaVist2\\_0710.pdf](http://www.stn-international.com/archive/presentations/DWPIAnaVist2_0710.pdf)

>>> HELP for European Patent Classifications see HELP ECLA, HELP ICO <<<

>>> Please note that the COPYRIGHT notification has changed <<<

```
=> s cosolvent (s) (alkyl (5w) ester?)
      1753 COSOLVENT
      261 COSOLVENTS
      1959 COSOLVENT
          (COSOLVENT OR COSOLVENTS)
      587728 ALKYL
      3390 ALKYLs
      588678 ALKYL
          (ALKYL OR ALKYLs)
      335566 ESTER?
L4      24 COSOLVENT (S) (ALKYL (5W) ESTER?)
```

```
=> s l24 and transesterif?
L24 NOT FOUND
The L-number entered could not be found. To see the definition
of L-numbers, enter DISPLAY HISTORY at an arrow prompt (=>).
```

```
=> s l4 and transesterif?
      5856 TRANSESTERIF?
```

L5 0 L4 AND TRANSESTERIF?

=> s l4 and esterif?  
33412 ESTERIF?

L6 4 L4 AND ESTERIF?

=&gt; d l6 1-4 ibib abs

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 4 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-635883 [66] WPIX  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2006-196230 [66]  
 TITLE: Dermatological composition, useful for treating an  
 inflammatory skin disorder e.g. psoriasis, eczema or  
 dermatitis, comprises produg of a non-steroidal  
 anti-inflammatory drug, solvent and thickening agent  
 B05; D21  
 DERWENT CLASS: SPANN-WADE M; WARD A J; WARD A  
 INVENTOR: (ISWI-N) ISW GROUP INC; (SPAN-I) SPANN-WADE M; (WARD-I)  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: WARD A J  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 112

## PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2006096360	A1	20060914	(200666)*	EN	88[13]	
US 20070053984	A1	20070308	(200720)	EN		
EP 1858503	A1	20071128	(200780)	EN		
AU 2006220964	A1	20060914	(200801)	EN		
IN 2007MN01300	P3	20071109	(200812)	EN		
CN 101151028	A	20080326	(200843)	ZH		

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2006096360	A1	WO 2006-US6780	20060227
US 20070053984	A1 Provisional	US 2005-658084P	20050303
US 20070053984	A1 Provisional	US 2005-681102P	20050513
US 20070053984	A1 Provisional	US 2005-690201P	20050614
US 20070053984	A1	US 2006-361384	20060224
AU 2006220964	A1	AU 2006-220964	20060227
EP 1858503	A1	EP 2006-736159	20060227
EP 1858503	A1	WO 2006-US6780	20060227
IN 2007MN01300	P3	WO 2006-US6780	20060227
IN 2007MN01300	P3	IN 2007-MN1300	20070827
CN 101151028	A	CN 2006-80010056	20060227
CN 101151028	A	WO 2006-US6780	20060227

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1858503	A1 Based on	WO 2006096360 A
AU 2006220964	A1 Based on	WO 2006096360 A
CN 101151028	A Based on	WO 2006096360 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2006-361384 20060224  
 US 2005-658084P 20050303  
 US 2005-681102P 20050513  
 US 2005-690201P 20050614

AN 2006-635883 [66] WPIX  
 AB WO 2006096360 A1 UPAB: 20061013

NOVELTY - A dermatological composition comprises either (c1) prodrug of a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID), a solvent, and a thickening agent; or (c2) NSAID, its prodrug, solvent, and at least one excipient that is a thickener, cosolvent, humectant, keratolytic agent, oil, emollient, surfactant, preservative, colorant, ultra-violet (UV) blocker, antioxidant, or perfume. In the composition (c1), the NSAID is of the phenylacetic acid type and the promoiety is an unsubstituted alkyl in ester linkage to the NSAID.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) Manufacturing of a composition involving combining NSAID, its prodrug, solvent, and excipient other than the solvent;

(2) Treatment of inflammatory skin (preferably epidermal) disorder involving topical administration of an NSAID prodrug (preferably ibuprofen), which is phenylacetic acid-type NSAID alkyl ester; and

(3) Treatment of pseudofolliculitis barbae (PFB) involving either Method (a): applying a composition comprising (%) at least one alcoholic solvent (30 - 70), NSAID (5 - not greater than 25), polymeric thickener (0.05 - 5), and keratolytic agents (0.015 - 25), where the NSAID is dissolved in the alcoholic solvents; or method (b): topical administration of a composition comprising an NSAID prodrug.

ACTIVITY - Antiinflammatory; Antipsoriatic; Dermatological; Fungicide; Antiallergic; Antipruritic; Antiseborrheic. Test details are described, but no proper results are given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For treating an inflammatory skin (e.g. epidermal) disorder such as psoriasis, folliculitis, eczema, or dermatitis, and pseudofolliculitis barbae (PFB) (claimed). Also for treating disorders including eczema and related conditions, insect bites, erythroderma, mycosis fungoides, pyoderma gangrenosum, erythema multiforme, rosacea, acne, onychomycosis, boils, contact allergic dermatitis, lichen simplex chronicus, seborrheic dermatitis and herpetic folliculitis.

ADVANTAGE - In the composition at least 0.1% of the NSAID is percutaneously absorbed per hour at 32degreesC as measured using human skin in a Bronaugh flow-through diffusion cell. The composition containing NSAID prodrug have beneficial effects on local inflammatory disorders; and results in more rapid diffusion and greater localization than the corresponding parent NSAID. The composition is prepared by reduced content of alcohol solvent (or other organic solvent).

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 4 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-346765 [35] WPIX  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-107313 [35]  
 TITLE: Composition useful as adjuvant for pesticide comprises super wetter, petroleum oil, surfactant in combination with water to suspend the super wetter in the petroleum oil and emulsify the petroleum oil when the composition is added to water  
 DERWENT CLASS: A25; A26; A97; C07  
 INVENTOR: JOHNSON D  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (CALT-N) CALTEX AUSTRALIA PETROLEUM PTY LTD  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 106

## PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2005041661	A1	20050512	(200535)*	EN	30[0]	
AU 2004284834	A1	20050512	(200681)	EN		
CN 1870890	A	20061129	(200720)	ZH		

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2005041661	A1	WO 2004-AU586	20040506
AU 2004284834	A1	AU 2004-284834	20040506
CN 1870890	A	CN 2004-80030821	20040506

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2004284834	A1 Based on	WO 2005041661 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: AU 2003-905793 20031021

AN 2005-346765 [35] WPIX

AB WO 2005041661 A1 UPAB: 20051222

NOVELTY - A composition comprising a super wetter, a petroleum oil, a surfactant optionally in combination with water to suspend the super wetter in the petroleum oil and emulsify the petroleum oil when the composition is added to water, is new. The composition is homogeneous or homogeneous water-in-oil microemulsion.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for suspending the super wetter in the petroleum oil involving mixing the super wetter, the petroleum oil and the surfactant to effect suspension of the super wetter in the petroleum oil. The surfactant has sufficient solubility in the oil to prevent phase separation occurring within the resultant mixture and water to initiate formation of an inverted microemulsion.

ACTIVITY - Pesticide.

No biological data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - As an adjuvant for a pesticide for enhancing the efficacy of a pesticide in controlling pests on a crop or as a pesticide (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The composition improves the efficiency and efficacy of pesticides.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 4 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-233256 [24] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-073982 [24]

TITLE: Purification of mycophenolate mofetil useful as e.g. antiinflammatory, involves treating solution or suspension of mycophenolate mofetil with primary or secondary amine and removing by-products

DERWENT CLASS: B02

INVENTOR: GREIL J; LUDESCHER J; WOLF S

PATENT ASSIGNEE: (SANO-C) SANDOZ AG; (GREI-I) GREIL J; (LUDE-I) LUDESCHER J; (WOLF-I) WOLF S

COUNTRY COUNT: 107

## PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2005023791	A2	20050317	(200524)*	EN	30[0]	
EP 1667987	A2	20060614	(200641)	EN		
US 20070032483	A1	20070208	(200713)	EN		
EP 1667987	B1	20080723	(200851)	EN		

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2005023791	A2	WO 2004-EP10134	20040910
EP 1667987	A2	EP 2004-765061	20040910
EP 1667987	A2	WO 2004-EP10134	20040910
US 20070032483	A1	WO 2004-EP10134	20040910
US 20070032483	A1	US 2006-570641	20060929
EP 1667987	B1	EP 2004-765061	20040910
EP 1667987	B1	WO 2004-EP10134	20040910

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1667987	A2	Based on
EP 1667987	B1	Based on
		WO 2005023791
		WO 2005023791

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: AT 2003-2029 20031217  
 AT 2003-1433 20030911  
 AT 2003-2030 20031217

AN 2005-233256 [24] WPIX  
 AB WO 2005023791 A2 UPAB: 20050708

NOVELTY - Mycophenolate mofetil (mycophenolic acid 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl ester) (I) is purified by treating a solution or suspension of mycophenolate mofetil with a primary or secondary amine and removing by-products.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Mycophenolate mofetil (mycophenolic acid 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl ester) of formula (I) is purified by treating a solution or suspension of mycophenolate mofetil with a primary or secondary amine and removing by-products.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for mycophenolate mofetil as a free base with the dimers (0.15%).

ACTIVITY - Immunosuppressive; Antipsoriatic; Antiinflammatory; Antirheumatic; Antiarthritic; Virucide; Cytostatic.

No test details are given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For purifying mycophenolate mofetil useful for treating and preventing transplant rejection, autoimmune disease, psoriasis, inflammatory disorders such as rheumatic arthritis, viral disease and tumor.

ADVANTAGE - The mycophenolate mofetil is purified and isolated with a good yield and high purity free from dimer. The purification method is cost effective.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 4 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996-239902 [25] WPIX  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1996-076620 [25]  
 TITLE: Production of lower alkyl fatty acid ester(s) used e.g. as  
 diesel fuel replacement - by reacting fatty acid  
 glyceride(s) with alcohol in presence of  
 esterification catalyst  
 DERWENT CLASS: D23; E17; H06  
 INVENTOR: BOOCOCK D G B  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BOOC-I) BOOCOCK D G B  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

## PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
CA 2131654	A	19960309 (199625)*	EN	28	[0]

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
CA 2131654	A	CA 1994-2131654	19940908

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: CA 1994-2131654 19940908

AN 1996-239902 [25] WPIX

AB CA 2131654 A UPAB: 20050512

Production of lower alkyl esters of fatty acids comprises reacting a source of fatty acid glycerides with an alcohol in the presence of an esterification catalyst and a cosolvent, where (a) the fatty acid glyceride is a fat or oil derived from plants or animals; (b) the alcohol is methanol and/or ethanol in an amount sufficient to convert the fatty acid glycerides to lower alkyl fatty acid monoesters; (c) an esterification catalyst is present in an amount sufficient to catalyse the process; and (d) the cosolvent is present in a sufficient amount to dissolve all fatty acid glycerides at a temperature below the b.pt. of the alcohol. The process is conducted at a temperature below the b.pt. of the alcohol for a time sufficient to allow complete conversion. After completion, the esters are separated from the mixture. Also claimed is a process for the production of methyl esters of fatty acids.

USE - The fatty acid esters are used as diesel fuel replacements or additives.

ADVANTAGE - Improved methanolysis/ethanolysis process.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:12:18 ON 14 AUG 2008)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:12:32 ON 14 AUG 2008

L1 16 S COSOLVENT (S) (ALKYL (4W) ESTER)  
 L2 0 S L1 AND TRANSESTERIFICATION  
 L3 1 S L1 AND ESTERIF?

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 16:14:47 ON 14 AUG 2008

L4 24 S COSOLVENT (S) (ALKYL (5W) ESTER?)

L5 0 S L4 AND TRANSESTERIF?  
 L6 4 S L4 AND ESTERIF?

=> s co-solvent (s) (alkyl (6w) ester?)

314079 CO  
 6545 COS  
 319661 CO  
 (CO OR COS)  
 435115 SOLVENT  
 78079 SOLVENTS  
 472319 SOLVENT  
 (SOLVENT OR SOLVENTS)  
 2823 CO-SOLVENT  
 (CO(W) SOLVENT)  
 587728 ALKYL  
 3390 ALKYL  
 588678 ALKYL  
 (ALKYL OR ALKYL)  
 335566 ESTER?

L7 50 CO-SOLVENT (S) (ALKYL (6W) ESTER?)

=> s l7 and transesterif?

5856 TRANSESTERIF?

L8 3 L7 AND TRANSESTERIF?

=> d 18 1-3 ibib abs

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 3 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-285179 [29] WPIX  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-088539 [29]  
 TITLE: Production of alkyl ester used in biodiesel, by  
 transesterification of oleaginous seeds with  
 anhydrous alcohol in presence of alkaline alkoxide  
 catalyst and separating alkyl ester by decantation  
 DERVENT CLASS: C04; D13; E17; H06  
 INVENTOR: KHALIL C N; LEITE L C F  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BENS-I) BENSON J E; (PETB-C) PETROBRAS PETROLEO BRASIL  
 SA  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 104  
 PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2005030911	A2	20050407	(200529)*	EN	13[1]	
AU 2003267657	A1	20050414	(200541)	EN		

#### APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2005030911	A2	WO 2003-GB4212	20030929
AU 2003267657	A1	AU 2003-267657	20030929
AU 2003267657	A1	WO 2003-GB4212	20030929

#### FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2003267657 A1	Based on	WO 2005030911 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: WO 2003-GB4212 20030929

AN 2005-285179 [29] WPIX

AB WO 2005030911 A2 UPAB: 20051222

NOVELTY - Production of alkyl ester involves:

(a) preparing a homogeneous suspension of oleaginous seeds and anhydrous alcohol;

(b) adding alkaline alkoxide catalyst and allowing transesterification;

(c) separating transesterification products;

(d) recovering alcohol from the obtained liquid phase by distillation and

(e) drying and sieving the obtained solid phase.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Production of alkyl ester comprises:

(a) preparing a homogeneous suspension of oleaginous seeds and anhydrous alcohol in a weight ratio of 4:1-0.5:1 in a reactor at ambient temperature to obtain an emulsion;

(b) adding an alkaline alkoxide catalyst (0.1-5 weight%, based on the weight of seeds) to the emulsion, and allowing transesterification reaction for 30-90 minutes at 30-78degreesC to obtain the desired alkyl ester at 98-100% conversion;

(c) separating the transesterification products to obtain a liquid phase and a solid phase;

(d) from the liquid phase, recovering alcohol by distillation and decanting the remaining phase to obtain glycerine and the desired alkyl ester, and

(e) from the solid phase, recovering carbohydrates for fermentation or cattle feeding and hulls for fertilizer formulation by drying and sieving.

USE - Alkyl ester is used in biodiesel, carbohydrates are used for fermentation for producing ethyl alcohol or cattle feeding and hulls are used for fertilizer formulations.

ADVANTAGE - Alkyl ester is obtained at high conversion without soap generation. The process is economical because it reduces the raw material cost and allows reuse of hulls, wastes and ashes produced during seed cleaning, hulling, and drying steps to produce fertilizer in the castor bean seed culture. The process is environmentally friendly because it does not yield residue that cannot be processed and its main product is less polluting.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 3 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-100406 [11] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-033553 [11]

TITLE: Production of biodiesel comprises preparing a homogeneous suspension of oleaginous seeds and an anhydrous alcohol; adding an alkaline alkoxide catalyst, and transesterification reaction; followed by drying and sieving

DERWENT CLASS: C04; D13; D16; E17; H06

INVENTOR: KHALIL C N; LEITE L C F; KHALIL C; LEITE L

PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BENS-I) BENSON J E; (PETB-C) PETROBRAS PETROLEO BRASIL SA

COUNTRY COUNT: 102

## PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20050011112	A1	20050120	(200511)*	EN	7[1]	
WO 2005014765	A1	20050217	(200519)#	EN		
AU 2003304393	A1	20050225	(200533)#	EN		
EP 1644470	A1	20060412	(200626)#	EN		
US 7112229	B2	20060926	(200663)	EN		
CN 1826403	A	20060830	(200703)#	ZH		

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20050011112	A1	US 2003-621569	20030718
AU 2003304393	A1	AU 2003-304393	20030721
EP 1644470	A1	EP 2003-740828	20030721
WO 2005014765	A1	WO 2003-GB3126	20030721
AU 2003304393	A1	WO 2003-GB3126	20030721
EP 1644470	A1	WO 2003-GB3126	20030721
CN 1826403	A	CN 2003-827016	20030721
CN 1826403	A	WO 2003-GB3126	20030721

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2003304393	A1 Based on	WO 2005014765 A
EP 1644470	A1 Based on	WO 2005014765 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-621569 20030718  
 WO 2003-GB3126 20030721  
 AU 2003-304393 20030721  
 EP 2003-740828 20030721  
 CN 2003-827016 20030721

AN 2005-100406 [11] WPIX  
 AB US 20050011112 A1 UPAB: 20060121

NOVELTY - Production of biodiesel comprises preparation of a homogeneous suspension of oleaginous seeds and an anhydrous alcohol to obtain an emulsion (A); addition of an alkaline alkoxide catalyst to (A), followed by the transesterification reaction to obtain a desired alkyl ester (B); filtration and separation; withdrawal of the alcohol by distillation; and drying and sieving to obtain carbohydrates for fermentation.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Production of biodiesel comprises preparation of a homogeneous suspension of oleaginous seeds and an anhydrous alcohol (4:1-0.5:1) to obtain an emulsion (A) in a reactor (where the step is performed after processing and drying a feed of oleaginous seeds); addition of an alkaline alkoxide catalyst (0.1-5 weight%) to (A), followed by the transesterification reaction for 30-90 minutes at 30-78 degrees C to obtain a desired alkyl ester (B) at 98-100% conversion; filtration and separation of the alkyl ester products to obtain a liquid phase and a solid phase; withdrawal of the alcohol from the liquid phase by distillation and decant the remaining phase, glycerin and (B); and drying and sieving from the solid phase to obtain carbohydrates for fermentation or cattle feeding and hulls for fertilizer

formulation.

USE - The method is useful for the preparation of biodiesel for fuel using castor bean seeds as raw material.

ADVANTAGE - The method lowers the raw material cost by dispensing with the use of vegetable oils that require a preprocessing to be extracted from the seeds and then refined, utilizes a conventional fermentation process based on the carbohydrates present in the residual seed cake separated from the alcohol phase containing esters and glycerin, allows to reuse hulls, wastes and ashes produced during the seed cleaning, hulling and drying yielding a fertilizer that may be used in the castor bean seed culture, the main product of the invention used as a substitute for diesel, is less pollutant and provides petroleum savings.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 3 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998-300344 [27] WPIX  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1998-093683 [27]  
 TITLE: New composition(s) for treating parasitic infection(s) in animals - comprise benzimidazole, non-aqueous carrier and co-solvent, surfactant and polymer  
 DERWENT CLASS: A96; B02; B07; C02; C07  
 INVENTOR: DERRIEU G; PIAT J P R C; POUGNAS J L  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (VIRB-N) VIRBAC SA  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

	PATENT NO	KIND DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
	FR 2755824	A1	19980522 (199827)*	FR	24[0]	
AN	1998-300344 [27]					WPIX
AB	FR 2755824 A1	UPAB: 20050704				
	Compositions comprising $\geq 1$ benzimidazole in true solution in a medium comprising a non-aqueous carrier, a non-aqueous co-solvent, a non-ionic surfactant, and a polymer, are new.					
	USE - The composition may be used to topically parasitic infections is, e.g. farm animals.					
	ADVANTAGE - The compositions are easy to apply in controllable doses, have good physical stability, with excellent absorption and cutaneous tolerance.					

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:12:18 ON 14 AUG 2008)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:12:32 ON 14 AUG 2008

L1 16 S COSOLVENT (S) (ALKYL (4W) ESTER)  
 L2 0 S L1 AND TRANSESTERIFICATION  
 L3 1 S L1 AND ESTERIF?

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 16:14:47 ON 14 AUG 2008

L4 24 S COSOLVENT (S) (ALKYL (5W) ESTER?)  
 L5 0 S L4 AND TRANSESTERIF?  
 L6 4 S L4 AND ESTERIF?  
 L7 50 S CO-SOLVENT (S) (ALKYL (6W) ESTER?)  
 L8 3 S L7 AND TRANSESTERIF?

=> s l7 and esterif?  
 33412 ESTERIF?  
 L9 0 L7 AND ESTERIF?

=> s l7not l8  
 MISSING OPERATOR L7NOT L8  
 The search profile that was entered contains terms or  
 nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s l7 not l8  
 L10 47 L7 NOT L8

=> d l10 1-10 ibib abs

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 47 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on SIN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008-H43264 [47] WPIX  
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2004-020269; 2004-080474; 2004-399145; 2004-591952;  
 2006-229384; 2006-249657; 2006-708072  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2008-233445 [47]  
 TITLE: Purification of polymer-containing solvent used in  
 developing flexographic printing plates, involves  
 centrifuging polymer-containing solvent to separate  
 polymer from solvent  
 DERWENT CLASS: A35; A97; G05; J01  
 INVENTOR: BRADFORD D C; HENDRICKSON C M  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BRAD-I) BRADFORD D C; (HEND-I) HENDRICKSON C M  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

# PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20080128368	A1	20080605	(200847)*	EN	10[5]	

# APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20080128368	A1 CIP of	WO 2004-US22756	20040715
US 20080128368	A1 CIP of	US 2004-937386	20040910
US 20080128368	A1 Cont of	US 2006-341654	20060130
US 20080128368	A1	US 2008-68151	20080204

# FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 20080128368	A1 Cont of	US 7326353 B

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2008-68151 20080204  
 WO 2004-US22756 20040715  
 US 2004-937386 20040910  
 US 2006-341654 20060130  
 AN 2008-H43264 [47] WPIX  
 CR 2004-020269; 2004-080474; 2004-399145; 2004-591952; 2006-229384;  
 2006-249657; 2006-708072  
 AB US 20080128368 A1 UPAB: 20080724

NOVELTY - A polymer-containing solvent is centrifuged to separate polymer from solvent. Thus, polymer-containing solvent is purified.

USE - Purification of polymer-containing solvent used in developing flexographic printing plates.

ADVANTAGE - The purification of polymer-containing solvent is carried out efficiently. The solvent is reused by centrifugation and/or filtration process.

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 47 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on SIN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008-G53780 [41] WPIX  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2008-207430 [41]  
 TITLE: Preparation of pregabalin intermediate used for preparing (S)-pregabalin, by combining ester, hydrolase, and buffer, and maintaining at specified temperature  
 DERWENT CLASS: B05; D16; E16  
 INVENTOR: FISHMAN A; HEDVATI L  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (FISH-I) FISHMAN A; (HEDV-I) HEDVATI L; (TEVA-N) TEVA PHARM IND LTD; (TEVA-N) TEVA PHARM USA INC  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 121  
 PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2007143113	A2 20071213	(200841)*	EN	38[0]	
EP 1913147	A2 20080423	(200841)	EN		
US 20080015385	A1 20080117	(200841)	EN		
US 20080026433	A1 20080131	(200841)	EN		
WO 2007143113	A3 20080131	(200841)	EN		

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2007143113	A2	WO 2007-US12971	20070531
US 20080015385	A1 Provisional	US 2006-809978P	20060531
US 20080026433	A1 Provisional	US 2006-809978P	20060531
US 20080015385	A1 Provisional	US 2006-815611P	20060620
US 20080015385	A1 Provisional	US 2006-831590P	20060717
US 20080015385	A1 Provisional	US 2006-831591P	20060717
US 20080026433	A1 Provisional	US 2006-831591P	20060717
US 20080015385	A1 Provisional	US 2006-836730P	20060809
US 20080015385	A1 Provisional	US 2006-836731P	20060809
US 20080026433	A1 Provisional	US 2006-836730P	20060809
US 20080015385	A1 Provisional	US 2006-860360P	20061120
US 20080026433	A1 Provisional	US 2006-860360P	20061120
US 20080015385	A1 Provisional	US 2007-879870P	20070110
US 20080026433	A1 Provisional	US 2007-879870P	20070110
US 20080015385	A1 Provisional	US 2007-919201P	20070320
US 20080026433	A1 Provisional	US 2007-919201P	20070320
US 20080015385	A1 Provisional	US 2007-926059P	20070423
US 20080026433	A1 Provisional	US 2007-926059P	20070423
EP 1913147	A2	EP 2007-795616	20070531
US 20080015385	A1	US 2007-809427	20070531
US 20080026433	A1	US 2007-809729	20070531
EP 1913147	A2	WO 2007-US12971	20070531

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1913147	A2 Based on	WO 2007143113 A
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2007-926059P 20070423		
US 2006-809978P 20060531		
US 2006-831591P 20060717		
US 2006-836730P 20060809		
US 2006-860360P 20061120		
US 2007-879870P 20070110		
US 2007-919201P 20070320		
US 2006-815611P 20060620		
US 2006-831590P 20060717		
US 2006-836731P 20060809		
US 2007-809427 20070531		
US 2007-809729 20070531		
AN	2008-G53780 [41]	WPIX
AB	WO 2007143113 A2	UPAB: 20080627
NOVELTY - A pregabalin intermediate is prepared by combining an ester, a hydrolase, a buffer, and optionally a base to obtain a mixture; and maintaining the mixture at 5-60degrees C.		
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Preparation of a pregabalin intermediate of formula (I) comprises combining an ester of formula (II), a hydrolase, a buffer, and optionally a base to obtain a mixture; and maintaining the mixture at 5-60degrees C.		
R=CH2CONR'2, CH2CO2R', or CN-;		
R'=1-6C hydrocarbyl;		
R'=H or 1-6C hydrocarbyl; and		
M=metal.		
USE - For the preparation of a pregabalin intermediate (I) used for preparing (S)-pregabalin (claimed).		
ADVANTAGE - The enzymes may be recycled since their structure does not change during the reaction, thus the use of enzymes makes the processing easier, because the isolation of the enzyme from the reaction mixture is simple. The benefit of performing the optical resolution on these intermediates instead of on pregabalin racemate is significant, since the undesired enantiomer can be easily recycled while the recycling of the undesired enantiomer of pregabalin is very difficult.		
L10	ANSWER 3 OF 47	WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008-E61408 [31] WPIX		
DOC. NO. CPI: C2008-153547 [31]		
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2008-361431 [31]		
TITLE: Producing fatty acid esters useful as components of a fuel involves reacting cellular material in a reactor, where temperature and pressure are elevated such that the material is destructible and its components form aqueous and oily phase		
DERWENT CLASS: A97; D23; E17; H06; Q77		
INVENTOR: ANDERSON G A; CUNETTO V V		
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BIOF-N) BIOFUELBOX CORP		
COUNTRY COUNT: 120		
PATENT INFO ABBR.:		

PATENT NO	KIND DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2008034109	A1	20080320 (200831)*	EN	22[0]	

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2008034109	A1	WO 2007-US78570	20070914

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2006-844907P 20060914

AN 2008-E61408 [31] WPIX

AB WO 2008034109 A1 UPAB: 20080514

NOVELTY - Producing fatty acid esters involves reacting a composition comprising cellular material in a reactor, where the temperature and pressure within the reactor are elevated such that the cellular material is destructible and components of the cellular material form an aqueous phase and an oily phase, optionally separating the aqueous phase from the oily phase and reacting the oily phase with an alcohol, thereby producing fatty acid esters.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(1) a system comprising a reactor containing a composition comprising cellular materials, a member for elevating the temperature and pressure within the reactor, and an outlet for collecting fatty acid esters;

(2) a vessel for carrying out the method.

USE - For producing fatty acid esters particularly fatty acid methyl ester (claimed) useful as components of a fuel, such as biofuel.

ADVANTAGE - The method enables to efficiently convert cellular lipids to biofuels from lipid-containing biomass such as algae. The reactor contains a porous structure which create a greater surface area for reactions to occur within the reactor or vessel when operating at near critical or supercritical conditions. This can lessen stringent requirements on reactor or vessel design. The method uses readily available aqueous hydrolysate solution which can be of value for subsequent fermentation procedures or used in animal feed or as a fertilizer. The vessel is capable of withstanding elevated temperatures and pressures and the vessel is capable of maintaining its integrity under supercritical reaction conditions within the vessel.

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 47 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008-D13224 [22] WPIX

CROSS REFERENCE: 2004-389738; 2005-151639; 2005-152322; 2005-232906;  
2005-271944; 2007-090735; 2007-100932; 2007-100933;  
2007-200508; 2007-308831; 2008-B50702; 2008-C18528;  
2008-C18563; 2008-D13658; 2008-F81037; 2008-G53944;  
2008-H70434; 2008-J04666

DOC. NO. CPI: C2008-101459 [22]

TITLE: Foamable pharmaceutical or cosmetic composition useful for treating dermatological, cosmetic or mucosal disorder e.g. inflammatory disorder comprises solvent having polyethylene glycol, surface-active agent and active agent

DERWENT CLASS: A96; B05; C03; D21

INVENTOR: BERMAN T; BESONOV A; DANZIGER J; EINI M; FRIEDMAN D;  
SCHUZ D; TAMARKIN D

PATENT ASSIGNEE: (FOAM-N) FOAMIX LTD  
COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20070292461	A1	20071220	(200822)*	EN	65	[0]

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20070292461	A1	Provisional	US 2003-492385P 20030804
US 20070292461	A1	Provisional	US 2003-530015P 20031216
US 20070292461	A1	CIP of	US 2004-835505 20040428
US 20070292461	A1	CIP of	US 2004-911367 20040804
US 20070292461	A1	Provisional	US 2005-679020P 20050509
US 20070292461	A1	Provisional	US 2006-784793P 20060321
US 20070292461	A1	CIP of	US 2006-430599 20060509
US 20070292461	A1		US 2007-653205 20070112

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2007-653205 20070112  
US 2003-492385P 20030804  
US 2003-530015P 20031216  
US 2004-835505 20040428  
US 2004-911367 20040804  
US 2005-679020P 20050509  
US 2006-784793P 20060321  
US 2006-430599 20060509

AN 2008-D13224 [22] WPIX

CR 2004-389738; 2005-151639; 2005-152322; 2005-232906; 2005-271944;  
2007-090735; 2007-100932; 2007-100933; 2007-200508; 2007-308831;  
2008-B50702; 2008-C18528; 2008-C18563; 2008-D13658; 2008-F81037;  
2008-G53944; 2008-H70434; 2008-J04666

AB US 20070292461 A1 UPAB: 20080403

NOVELTY - A foamable pharmaceutical or cosmetic composition, comprises a solvent containing polyethylene glycol (PEG) and/or its derivative (70-96.5 weight%); a surface-active agent (0.1 to less than 10 weight%); and at least one active agent.

ACTIVITY - Dermatological; Antiinflammatory; Antimicrobial; Vasotropic. No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For treating, alleviating or preventing a dermatological, cosmetic or mucosal disorder e.g. inflammatory disorder, infection, dermatoses, keratosis, hyperkeratinization and vaso disorder (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The composition has a specific gravity of 0.01-0.3 g/ml upon release from the pressurized container; and has the properties of breakable foam for treating, alleviating or preventing a dermatological or mucosal disorder. The composition is dispensed as a foam providing a stable product that is pleasant and easy to spread, resulting in high patient compliance; require low surfactant concentrations, e.g. less than 10 weight% and often much less, thus preventing both undesirable irritancy and costly raw material usage; and require only low concentrations of a foaming agent in order to generate a stable foam. The compositions are light weight, have low density, spread easily and comfortably over large body area, and are thus, economical; are easily spreadable, allowing

treatment of large areas such as the arms, back, trunk, legs and the breast, and also are used for the treatment of body cavities, such as the vagina, penile urethra, rectum and the ear channel due to their expansion properties. Due to flow properties, they spread effectively into folds and wrinkles and absorb into the skin, providing uniform distribution of the active agent without the need of extensive rubbing thus providing a unique method for the treatment of large body areas. The composition is oleaginous composition which provide an enhanced occlusive effect, which may in turn control the drug residence time and skin penetration of an active agent; also provide moisturizing effects, refatting effects, protective effects and lubrication which contribute to the treatment of dermatological disorders.

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 47 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008-C40069 [18] WPIX  
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2008-B48772; 2008-B48773; 2008-B48774; 2008-B69085;  
 2008-C40068; 2008-C44867; 2008-C44868  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2008-072706 [18]  
 TITLE: Cosmetic composition useful for the treatment of lips  
 comprises block copolymer with hard segment and soft  
 segment; tackifier component; solvent capable of  
 solubilizing the hard segment; and optionally colorant  
 A18; A26; A96; D21  
 DERWENT CLASS: ARNAUD P; BLIN X; BUI H S; LU S; MCDERMOTT P; MERCADO R;  
 INVENTOR: PRADIER F  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (OREA-C) L'OREAL SA  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 37

## PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
EP 1854451	A2	20071114	(200818)*	EN	48[0]
EP 1854451	A3	20080319	(200822)	EN	

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 1854451 A2		EP 2007-8772	20070430

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2006-589396 20061030  
 US 2006-417975 20060503  
 US 2006-417977 20060503  
 US 2006-417981 20060503  
 US 2006-417986 20060503  
 US 2006-418327 20060503  
 US 2006-589696 20061030

AN 2008-C40069 [18] WPIX  
 CR 2008-B48772; 2008-B48773; 2008-B48774; 2008-B69085; 2008-C40068;  
 2008-C44867; 2008-C44868  
 AB EP 1854451 A2 UPAB: 20080313  
 NOVELTY - A cosmetic composition (c1) comprises: at least one block  
 copolymer (a1) having at least one hard segment and at least one soft  
 segment; at least one tackifier component (a2); at least one solvent (a3)  
 capable of solubilizing the at least one hard segment; and optionally, at  
 least one colorant (a4) (where the hard segment has a glass transition

temperature (Tg) value of greater than or equal to 50 degrees C, and the soft segment has a Tg value of less than or equal to 20 degrees C.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(1) treatment of lips involving: contacting the lips with the composition; and

(2) cosmetic method for making-up a keratinous substrate involving: providing a keratinous substrate; applying a basecoat composition onto the keratinous substrate (where the basecoat composition comprises at least one polyorganosiloxane containing polymer selected from (co)polymers comprising at least one organosiloxane unit and at least two other groups capable of forming hydrogen interactions selected from ester group, sulfonamide group, carbamate group, thiocarbamate group, urea group, thio-urea group, oxamide group, guanidino group, biguanidino group and/or amide; and the silicone polyamide copolymers and their; at least one silicone film former;

(3) at least one volatile oil; and at least one colorant); and applying a topcoat composition over top of the basecoat composition (where the topcoat composition is the composition (c1)).

USE - For the treatment of lips; as topcoat composition for making keratinous substrates (e.g. lips or hairs) (all claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The composition has an elastic/storage modulus G', at a frequency omega of 0.01 rad/s of 0.01-500 Pa at 25 degrees C; has a creep viscosity (eta-creep) of 2-150000 Pas at 25 degrees C. The composition when applied to the lips, provides long lasting shine/gloss; impart lubricity.

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 47 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on SIN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008-C40068 [18] WPIX  
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2008-B48772; 2008-B48773; 2008-B48774; 2008-B69085;  
 2008-C40069; 2008-C44867; 2008-C44868  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2008-072705 [18]  
 TITLE: Composition for making-up keratinous substrates e.g. lips, comprises block copolymer having hard and soft segments with specific glass transition temperatures; tackifier component to solubilize soft segment; solvent; and optionally colorant  
 DERWENT CLASS: A18; A26; A96; D21; A12  
 INVENTOR: ARNAUD P; BLIN X; BUI H S; LU S; MCDERMOTT P; MERCADO R; PRADIER F  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (OREA-C) L'OREAL SA  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 40  
 PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
EP 1854450	A2	20071114	(200818)*	EN	47[01]	
EP 1854450	A3	20080220	(200818)	EN		
JP 2007297391	A	20071115	(200818)	JA	170	
JP 2007297392	A	20071115	(200818)	JA	174	
CN 101084864	A	20071212	(200828)	ZH		
CN 101088488	A	20071219	(200829)	ZH		
US 20080102048	A1	20080501	(200832)	EN		
US 20080102049	A1	20080501	(200832)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 1854450 A2		EP 2007-8771	20070430
CN 101088488 A		CN 2007-10128890	20070430
CN 101084864 A		CN 2007-10128891	20070430
JP 2007297391 A		JP 2007-121913	20070502
JP 2007297392 A		JP 2007-121914	20070502
US 20080102048 A1		US 2006-589396	20061030
US 20080102049 A1		US 2006-589696	20061030
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO:	US 2006-589396	20061030	
	US 2006-417974	20060503	
	US 2006-417975	20060503	
	US 2006-417977	20060503	
	US 2006-417981	20060503	
	US 2006-418327	20060503	
	US 2006-589696	20061030	
	US 2006-417986	20060503	
AN 2008-C40068 [18]	WPIX		
CR 2008-B48772; 2008-B48773; 2008-B48774; 2008-B69085; 2008-C40069;			
2008-C44867; 2008-C44868			
AB EP 1854450 A2	UPAB: 20080313		
NOVELTY - A cosmetic composition (C1) comprises: (a) at least one block copolymer having at least one hard segment and at least one soft segment; (b) at least one tackifier component; (c) at least one solvent capable of solubilizing the at least one soft segment; (d) optionally, at least one colorant; and where the at least one hard segment has a glass transition temperature (Tg) value of greater than or equal to 50degreesC, and where the at least one soft segment has a Tg value of less than or equal to 20degreesC.			
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:			
(1) a cosmetic process for treating lips involving contacting the lips with the composition; and			
(2) a cosmetic method of making-up a keratinous substrate involving: (a1) providing a keratinous substrate; (b1) applying a basecoat composition onto the keratinous substrate, the basecoat composition comprising: (i) at least one polyorganosiloxane containing polymer selected from (1a) the (co)polymers comprising at least one organosiloxane unit and at least two other groups capable of forming hydrogen interactions selected from an ester group, a sulfonamide group, a carbamate group, a thiocarbamate group, a urea group, a thio-urea group, an oxamido group, a guanidino group, a biguanidino group, and/or amide group; (2a) the silicone polyamide copolymers and their mixtures; (ii) at least one silicone film former; (iii) at least one volatile oil; and (iv) at least one colorant; and (c1) applying the topcoat composition (C1) over top of the basecoat composition.			
USE - As a cosmetic composition for making-up a keratinous substrate (e.g. lips and hair) (claimed).			
ADVANTAGE - The lip treatment composition is comfortable to apply and wear, and has long lasting shine/gloss; imparts and maintains gloss, shin and lubricity on basecoat composition e.g. lipstick; exhibits excellent and improved properties of transfer-resistance, flexibility, pliability, adherence and lack of tackiness; and has good impact strength.			

DOC. NO. CPI: C2007-252071 [67]  
 TITLE: Concentrated oil-in-water emulsion formulation for crop protection against pests, comprises pesticidal active ingredients from avermectins based on esters of fatty acids as solvent  
 DERWENT CLASS: C03  
 INVENTOR: PEDERSEN M; WOLDUM H S  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (CHEM-N) CHEMINOVA AS  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 116

## PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2007057028	A1	20070524	(200767)*	EN	46	[0]

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2007057028	A1	WO 2006-DK50068	20061117

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2005-738072P 20051121  
 DK 2005-1619 20051118

AN 2007-718914 [67] WPIX  
 AB WO 2007057028 A1 UPAB: 20071018

NOVELTY - A concentrated oil-in-water emulsion formulation comprises pesticidal active ingredients from avermectins, e.g. Abamectin; solvents from (1-20C)-alkyl (5-22C)-fatty acid esters; emulsifier system having surfactants; water; and co-solvents having a solubility in water of less than 10% at 25degreesC. The pH-value of the emulsion is higher than 3 and the co-solvent is equal to or higher than the avermectin.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

(1) a process for producing an oil-in-water emulsion formulation comprising preparing an organic phase having esters of fatty acids, and optionally auxiliaries in the organic phase; preparing an aqueous phase comprising water, where the emulsifier system has surfactants, and optionally hydrophilic auxiliaries; and mixing the organic phase and the aqueous phase under agitation to obtain an oil-in-water emulsion; and method for the control of pests comprising applying an oil-in-water emulsion formulation to pests, plants, plant seeds, soil or surfaces infested with pests.

USE - For protecting crop, plants or plant seeds against pests (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The formulation is bio efficient, maintains the benefits of oil-in-water emulsions, reduces the degradation of the avermectin when exposed to light, avoids the use of hazardous organic solvents and is environmental and user friendly, has excellent crop-safety profile, e.g. it can be applied without causing phytotoxic damage on crops and provides low phytotoxicity.

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 47 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007-353521 [33] WPIX  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2007-128668 [33]  
 TITLE: Protecting plant/its seed susceptible to triazole fungicides, from harmful fungi, comprises delivering

liquid formulation comprising triazole fungicides, esters of plant oils, co-solvents, surfactants in emulsifier system and auxiliaries

DERWENT CLASS: A97; C02; C03  
 INVENTOR: PEDERSEN M  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (CHEM-N) CHEMINOVA AS  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 116

## PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2007028388	A1	20070315	(200733)*	EN	40[0]	
EP 1931203	A1	20080618	(200841)	EN		

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2007028388	A1	WO 2006-DK484	20060904
EP 1931203	A1	EP 2006-775969	20060904
EP 1931203	A1	WO 2006-DK484	20060904

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1931203	A1 Based on	WO 2007028388 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: EP 2005-388073 20050905

AN 2007-353521 [33] WPIX

AB WO 2007028388 A1 UPAB: 20070523

NOVELTY - Method of protecting a plant or its seed from harmful fungi, where the plant is susceptible to triazole fungicides, comprises delivering to the plant or its seed, a liquid formulation (I), preferably in diluted form, where (I) in concentrated form comprises active ingredients such as triazole fungicides, solvents such as esters of plant oils, water-miscible polar aprotic co-solvents, water-immiscible co-solvents, an emulsifier system comprising surfactants and optionally further auxiliaries.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Method of protecting a plant or its seed from harmful fungi, where the plant is susceptible to triazole fungicides, comprises delivering to the plant or its seed, a liquid formulation (I), preferably in diluted form, where: (I) in concentrated form comprises active ingredients such as triazole fungicides, solvents such as esters of plant oils, water-miscible polar aprotic co-solvents, water-immiscible co-solvents, an emulsifier system comprising surfactants and optionally further auxiliaries; and phytotoxic damage on the plant caused by the triazole fungicide is reduced or eliminated when applied in a fungicidal effective amount.

ACTIVITY - Fungicide.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Fungal ergosterol biosynthesis inhibitor.

USE - (I) is useful for protecting a plant or its seed from harmful fungi, where: the plant is susceptible to triazole fungicides; and the plant or the seed from which the plant develops is either a cereal or a broadleaf plant (preferably wheat, barley, rye, cucumber, cotton, soybeans, common beans, tomatoes, potatoes, peanuts or coffee) (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The method eliminates or reduces phytotoxic damages on the plant or its seed caused by the triazole fungicide (claimed) even when applied at high rates. (I) (comprising solvents and triazole fungicides), reduces or eliminates the phytotoxicity of the fungicidal active chemical to the plant or its seed while maintaining a sufficient level of fungicidal activity. (I) has high stability and low phytotoxic activity. (I) does not cause any undesirable side effects. The phytotoxicity of (I) was tested on peanut plants. The results showed that the average percentage necrotic areas on peanut leaves 0% (for (I) treated plants) and 30% (for foliar and emulsifiable concentrate for mutations (EC) treated plants).

L10 ANSWER 9 OF 47 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007-353520 [33] WPIX  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2007-128667 [33]  
 TITLE: Concentrated liquid formulation used as e.g. fungicides comprises triazole fungicide in specific amount, ester of plant oil as solvent, water-miscible polar aprotic co-solvent, water-immiscible co-solvent, and emulsifier having surfactant  
 DERWENT CLASS: A97; C02  
 INVENTOR: PEDERSEN M  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (CHEM-N) CHEMINOVA AS  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 116

## PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2007028387	A1	20070315	(200733)*	EN	31[0]	
EP 1921918	A1	20080521	(200835)	EN		

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2007028387	A1	WO 2006-DK483	20060904
EP 1921918	A1	EP 2006-775968	20060904
EP 1921918	A1	WO 2006-DK483	20060904

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1921918	A1 Based on	WO 2007028387 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: EP 2005-388072 20050905

AN 2007-353520 [33] WPIX

AB WO 2007028387 A1 UPAB: 20070523

NOVELTY - A concentrated liquid formulation comprises at least one active ingredient (a) selected from triazole fungicides (10 - 220 g/l); at least one solvent (b) selected from esters of plant oils; at least one water-miscible polar aprotic co-solvent (c); at least one water-immiscible co-solvent (d); an emulsifier system (e) containing at least one surfactant; and optionally further auxiliaries (f).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(1) controlling fungi involving: applying the formulation in diluted form to or near a plant or the seed infested with fungi or susceptible of being infested by fungi; and

(2) preventing triazole fungicides from crystallization when applied in an aqueous spray solution, involving: dissolving the formulation in water to form the spray solution.

ACTIVITY - Fungicide. A composition comprising (g/1000 g): tebuconazole (213.7); N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (157.9); Agnique ME890-G (RTM: methyl ester of plant oil) (349.6); octanol (178.8); Dispersogen LFH (RTM: phosphoric acid ester) (40) and Phenylsulfonat CA (RTM: sodium-dodecyl benzene sulfonate) (60) was prepared. A control composition comprising (g/1000 g): tebuconazole (260.6); N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (154.5); Agnique ME890-G (RTM: methyl ester of plant oil) (317.9); octanol (167); Dispersogen LFH (RTM: phosphoric acid ester) (50) and Phenylsulfonat CA (RTM: sodium-dodecyl benzene sulfonate) (48.6) was prepared. The test/control compositions were evaluated for antifungal efficacy against brown rust on wheat. Both curative and protective greenhouse experiments were made. The results for test/control formulations was: ED50 Curative (confidence Interval 95%) g tebuconazole/hectare = 3.2/3.8; ED50 protective (confidence Interval 95%) g tebuconazole/hectare = 5.8/19.4 respectively.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Fungal growth inhibitor; Fungal ergosterol biosynthesis inhibitor.

USE - As fungicide for controlling fungi, for preventing triazole fungicides from crystallization when applied in an aqueous spray solution (claimed); for controlling phytopathogenic fungi such as ascomycetes (e.g. Pyrenophora), rust (e.g. Puccinia species), Helminthosporium, Fusarium nivale, Cercospora arachidicola and Sclerotium rolfsii.

ADVANTAGE - The formulation gives rise to low degree of crystal formation in the diluted ready for use solutions; are stable; environmentally friendly. The formulations have a high stability and do not give rise to precipitation of crystals after dilution in significant degree, thus avoiding blocking of the filters and/or nozzles in the spray equipment resulting in fewer inadvertent interruptions of the application operations of the fungicide. The higher stability of the diluted formulations gives the user a higher freedom to prepare larger amounts of the diluted formulation without encountering problem of precipitations in the diluted formulation. The diluted formulation can be allowed to stand for a longer period without problems due to crystallization, which provide more flexibility for the user. The formulation shows improved fungicidal effect and non-crystallization properties.

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 47 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007-308761 [30] WPIX  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2007-114366 [30]  
 TITLE: Preparation of polyethylene alkylate catalyst, useful in e.g. isomerization reaction and condensation reaction, comprises reacting an alkali base with a polyether alcohol solvent  
 DERWENT CLASS: A23; A25; A97; D23; J04  
 INVENTOR: REANEY M J; WESTCOTT N D  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (MIAC-C) CANADA MIN AGRIC & AGRI-FOOD CANADA  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 115

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO KIND DATE WEEK LA PG MAIN IPC

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 WO 2007022621 A2 20070301 (200730)\* EN 39[8]

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2007022621	A2	WO 2006-CA1362	20060821

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2005-208730 20050823

AN 2007-308761 [30] WPIX

AB WO 2007022621 A2 UPAB: 20070510

NOVELTY - Preparation of a polyethylene alkylate catalyst comprises reacting an alkali base with a polyether alcohol solvent under vacuum at 100-150degreesC to produce a non-volatile, non-toxic polyether alkylate catalyst, where alkali base is a hydroxide, alkoxide, metal or hydride.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

(1) a strong base catalyst composition comprising the polyethylene alkylate catalyst; and

(2) a process for producing an isomeric conjugated linoleic acid (CLA)-rich alkyl ester mixture, comprising reacting a linoleic acid-rich oil reactant in the presence of a strong base comprising polyether alkylate at above 50degreesC and separating the CLA-rich alkyl ester mixture.

USE - The polyethylene alkylate catalyst is useful in an alkylation reaction, arylation reaction, condensation reaction, elimination reaction, isomerization reaction, rearrangement reaction, Wittig reaction or ring opening of a strained heterocyclic ring. The polyethylene alkylate catalyst is useful in the preparation of an isomeric conjugated linoleic acid-rich alkyl ester mixture (all claimed). The polyethylene alkylate catalyst is also useful in isomerization of alkyl esters of vegetable oils.

ADVANTAGE - The polyether alkylate catalyst is non-volatile and non-toxic (claimed). The strong bases are capable of catalyzing reactions at lower temperatures and in less expensive solvent systems. The catalyst has an ability to facilitate difficult chemical reactions under mild conditions.

=&gt; d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:12:18 ON 14 AUG 2008)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:12:32 ON 14 AUG 2008

L1 16 S COSOLVENT (S) (ALKYL (4W) ESTER)  
 L2 0 S L1 AND TRANSESTERIFICATION  
 L3 1 S L1 AND ESTERIF?

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 16:14:47 ON 14 AUG 2008

L4 24 S COSOLVENT (S) (ALKYL (5W) ESTER?)  
 L5 0 S L4 AND TRANSESTERIF?  
 L6 4 S L4 AND ESTERIF?  
 L7 50 S CO-SOLVENT (S) (ALKYL (6W) ESTER?)  
 L8 3 S L7 AND TRANSESTERIF?  
 L9 0 S L7 AND ESTERIF?  
 L10 47 S L7 NOT L8

```
=> s co-solvent (10W) (alkyl (6w) ester?)
    314079 CO
    6545 COS
    319661 CO
        (CO OR COS)
    435115 SOLVENT
    78079 SOLVENTS
    472319 SOLVENT
        (SOLVENT OR SOLVENTS)
    2823 CO-SOLVENT
        (CO(W) SOLVENT)
    587728 ALKYL
    3390 ALKYL
    588678 ALKYL
        (ALKYL OR ALKYL)
    335566 ESTER?
    5 CO-SOLVENT (10W) (ALKYL (6W) ESTER?)
```

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=> d l11 1-5 ibib abs
```

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L11 ANSWER 1 OF 5 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-604823 [62] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-182010 [62]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2005-496158 [62]
TITLE: Formation of transparent electrodes on substrate for
        liquid crystal display and plasma display devices,
        involves depositing patterned layer of thermally
        decomposable ink composition on substrate by gravure
        offset printing
DERWENT CLASS: L03; M13; P81; P75; V04
INVENTOR: MAESSEN W; VAN DOORN A R; MAESSEN W P I P; VAN DOORN A R
          P I P
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (PHIG-C) KONINK PHILIPS ELECTRONICS NV
COUNTRY COUNT: 107
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PATENT INFO ABBR.:
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PATENT NO	KIND DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2005069068	A1	20050728 (200562)*	EN	23[4]	
EP 1704441	A1	20060927 (200663)	EN		
CN 1906526	A	20070131 (200740)	ZH		
KR 2006125831	A	20061206 (200740)	KO		
JP 2007524199	W	20070823 (200760)	JA	15	

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APPLICATION DETAILS:
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PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2005069068	A1	WO 2005-IB50024	20050104
CN 1906526	A	CN 2005-80001947	20050104
EP 1704441	A1	EP 2005-702556	20050104
EP 1704441	A1	WO 2005-IB50024	20050104
KR 2006125831	A	WO 2005-IB50024	20050104
KR 2006125831	A	KR 2006-713453	20060704
JP 2007524199	W	WO 2005-IB50024	20050104
JP 2007524199	W	JP 2006-548490	20050104

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO	
EP 1704441	A1	Based on	WO 2005069068	A
KR 2006125831	A	Based on	WO 2005069068	A
JP 2007524199	W	Based on	WO 2005069068	A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: GB 2004-107

20040106

AN 2005-604823 [62] WPIX

AB WO 2005069068 A1 UPAB: 20051223

NOVELTY - Transparent electrodes are formed on a substrate by depositing a patterned layer of a composition on a substrate by gravure offset printing, and heating the thermally decomposable ink composition. The composition comprises an electrically conductive metal oxide having a particle size of less than the wavelength of visible light, a nitrocellulose binder, an alcohol solvent, and an organic co-solvent having a boiling point of more than 250degreesC.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(a) a thermally decomposable gravure offset printing ink composition for use in forming transparent electrodes on a substrate (19), comprising an electrically conductive metal oxide having a particle size of less than the wavelength of visible light, a nitrocellulose binder; an alcohol solvent, and an organic co-solvent having a boiling point of more than 250degreesC; and

(b) a substrate having transparent electrodes formed by depositing a patterned layer of the above composition on a substrate by gravure offset printing; and heating the composition to form the transparent electrodes.

USE - For forming transparent electrodes on a substrate for display devices, e.g. liquid crystal display devices and plasma display devices.

ADVANTAGE - Ensures sufficient transmission of light to generate a high quality image, and is a simple process that may lead to cost savings. It is also more efficient and more environmental acceptable since no deposited material is etched away. The electrodes have a high resolution, accuracy, and feature quality necessary for modern display device applications.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows a method of forming transparent electrodes on a substrate.

Substrate (19)

Cliche (25)

Grooves (27)

Thermally decomposable ink composition (29)

Blanket (31)

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 5 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-191162 [18] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-075393 [18]

TITLE: Treated article for automobiles, contains substrate and hydrophobic film obtained from hydrophobic surface treatment composition comprising mixture of silicone fluid and solvent, coated to surface of substrate

DERWENT CLASS: A26; A89; A95; P42

INVENTOR: FANG J; MATHEWS R; STORZER M

PATENT ASSIGNEE: (PENZ-C) PENNZOIL-QUAKER STATE CO; (SHEL-C) SHELL INT RES MIJ BV

COUNTRY COUNT: 104

## PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2004009505	A1	20040129	(200418)*	EN	23[1]	
AU 2003256654	A1	20040209	(200450)	EN		
US 20040202872	A1	20041014	(200468)	EN		
EP 1523455	A1	20050420	(200527)	EN		
JP 2006502837	W	20060126	(200609)	JA	22	

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2004009505	A1	WO 2003-US22806	20030723
US 20040202872	A1 Provisional	US 2002-398069P	20020723
AU 2003256654	A1	AU 2003-256654	20030723
EP 1523455	A1	EP 2003-765868	20030723
US 20040202872	A1	US 2003-625362	20030723
EP 1523455	A1	WO 2003-US22806	20030723
JP 2006502837	W	WO 2003-US22806	20030723
JP 2006502837	W	JP 2004-523244	20030723

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2003256654	A1 Based on	WO 2004009505 A
EP 1523455	A1 Based on	WO 2004009505 A
JP 2006502837	W Based on	WO 2004009505 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-398069P 20020723  
 US 2003-625362 20030723

AN 2004-191162 [18] WPIX  
 AB WO 2004009505 A1 UPAB: 20060206

NOVELTY - A treated article comprises a substrate and a hydrophobic film coated to surface of the substrate. The film is obtained from a hydrophobic surface treatment composition comprising a mixture or reaction product of silicone fluid and a solvent. The silicone fluid is an alkyl silane or a polysiloxane (I).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A treated article comprises a substrate and a hydrophobic film coated to surface of the substrate. The film is obtained from a hydrophobic surface treatment composition comprising a mixture or reaction product of silicone fluid and a solvent. The silicone fluid is an alkyl silane or a polysiloxane of formula (I).

R1, R2 = H, or (un)saturated 1-40C alkyl or aryl hydrocarbyl, and at least one of R1 and R2 comprises functional group, which undergoes condensation reaction with hydroxyl groups; and  
 n = 0-150.

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for manufacture of treated surface, which involves applying hydrophobic surface treatment composition to surface of substrate having hydroxyl groups.

USE - For optical component lenses, windows, and windshields used for automobiles, aircraft, ships and buildings.

ADVANTAGE - The treated article having hydrophobic film has high

abrasion resistance, durability and improved contact angle.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The graph shows the relationship between contact angle and abrasion cycle of the treated article.

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 5 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-714570 [68] WPIX  
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2004-358517  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-196667 [68]  
 TITLE: Aerosol solution pharmaceutical composition useful for pulmonary delivery of medicament comprises medicament containing a hydrofluoroalkane propellant and co-solvent B07; P34  
 DERWENT CLASS:  
 INVENTOR: BRAMBILLA G; CHURCH T K; DAVIES R; DAVIES R J; FERRARIS A; GANDERTON D; LEWIS D; LEWIS D A; MEAKIN B; MEAKIN B J  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (CHIE-N) CHIESI FARM SPA  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 102

## PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
EP 1340492	A1	20030903	(200368)*	EN	11[0]	
WO 2003074023	A1	20030912	(200370)	EN		
WO 2003074024	A1	20030912	(200370)	EN		
WO 2003074025	A2	20030912	(200370)	EN		
NO 2003004874	A	20031223	(200407)	NO		
AU 2003215597	A1	20030916	(200430)	EN		
BR 2003003348	A	20040713	(200447)	PT		
EP 1480615	A1	20041201	(200478)	EN		
EP 1480616	A1	20041201	(200478)	EN		
EP 1480617	A2	20041201	(200478)	EN		
BR 2003008274	A	20041228	(200510)	PT		
BR 2003008275	A	20041228	(200510)	PT		
KR 2004091050	A	20041027	(200516)	KO		
US 20050129621	A1	20050616	(200540)	EN		
JP 2005519094	W	20050630	(200543)	JA	17	
TW 2003004833	A	20031016	(200558)	ZH		
MX 2004008369	A1	20050101	(200564)	ES		
MX 2004008370	A1	20050101	(200564)	ES		
MX 2004008372	A1	20050101	(200564)	ES		
CN 1638731	A	20050713	(200576)	ZH		
ZA 2004006917	A	20060628	(200648)	EN	26	
ZA 2004006918	A	20060628	(200648)	EN	36	
ZA 2004006919	A	20060628	(200648)	EN	38	
NZ 535019	A	20060929	(200667)	EN		

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 1340492	A1	EP 2002-4786	20020301
AU 2003215597	A1	AU 2003-215597	20030226
BR 2003003348	A	BR 2003-3348	20030226
BR 2003008274	A	BR 2003-8274	20030226
CN 1638731	A	CN 2003-804977	20030226
EP 1480615	A1	EP 2003-718677	20030226
EP 1480616	A1	EP 2003-743339	20030226

JP 2005519094 W	JP 2003-572543 20030226
WO 2003074023 A1	WO 2003-EP1962 20030226
WO 2003074024 A1	WO 2003-EP1964 20030226
NO 2003004874 A	WO 2003-EP1962 20030226
BR 2003003348 A	WO 2003-EP1962 20030226
EP 1480616 A1	WO 2003-EP1962 20030226
EP 1480615 A1	WO 2003-EP1964 20030226
BR 2003008274 A	WO 2003-EP1964 20030226
US 20050129621 A1	WO 2003-EP1962 20030226
JP 2005519094 W	WO 2003-EP1962 20030226
MX 2004008370 A1	WO 2003-EP1962 20030226
MX 2004008372 A1	WO 2003-EP1964 20030226
BR 2003008275 A	BR 2003-8275 20030227
EP 1480617 A2	EP 2003-743343 20030227
TW 2003004833 A	TW 2003-104190 20030227
WO 2003074025 A2	WO 2003-EP2004 20030227
EP 1480617 A2	WO 2003-EP2004 20030227
BR 2003008275 A	WO 2003-EP2004 20030227
MX 2004008369 A1	WO 2003-EP2004 20030227
NO 2003004874 A	NO 2003-4874 20031031
MX 2004008370 A1	MX 2004-8370 19981030
KR 2004091050 A	KR 2004-712649 20040813
MX 2004008369 A1	MX 2004-8369 20040827
MX 2004008372 A1	MX 2004-8372 20040827
ZA 2004006917 A	ZA 2004-6917 20040831
ZA 2004006918 A	ZA 2004-6918 20040831
ZA 2004006919 A	ZA 2004-6919 20040831
US 20050129621 A1	US 2005-505679 20050126
NZ 535019 A	NZ 2003-535019 20030226
NZ 535019 A	WO 2003-EP1962 20030226

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO	
AU 2003215597	A1	Based on	WO 2003074023	A
BR 2003003348	A	Based on	WO 2003074023	A
EP 1480616	A1	Based on	WO 2003074023	A
JP 2005519094	W	Based on	WO 2003074023	A
MX 2004008370	A1	Based on	WO 2003074023	A
EP 1480615	A1	Based on	WO 2003074024	A
BR 2003008274	A	Based on	WO 2003074024	A
MX 2004008372	A1	Based on	WO 2003074024	A
EP 1480617	A2	Based on	WO 2003074025	A
BR 2003008275	A	Based on	WO 2003074025	A
MX 2004008369	A1	Based on	WO 2003074025	A
NZ 535019	A	Based on	WO 2003074023	A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: EP 2002-4786 20020301  
 EP 2002-23589 20021023

AN 2003-714570 [68] WPIX  
 CR 2004-358517  
 AB EP 1340492 A1 UPAB: 20060203

NOVELTY - An aerosol solution pharmaceutical composition (I) comprises a medicament (at least 0.01 wt/v.%) in a mixture containing a hydrofluoroalkane propellant and at least one co-solvent.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for an

aerosol inhaler comprising (I). The valve actuator has an orifice diameter of (0.14- 0.50) mm.

USE - For pulmonary delivery of medicaments.

ADVANTAGE - The composition provides prompt and systemically active dose of the medicament via respiratory tract. The composition is homogenous and has excipients, which are completely dissolved in the propellant vehicle. The composition obviates physical stability problems associated with suspension formulation and thus assures reproducible dosage. The composition can be used with pressurized metered dose inhalers, which are chemically and physically stable. The composition is chemically stable for adequate time and is capable of providing on actuation, a respirable fraction thus giving rise to onset-hastened therapeutic plasma levels.

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 5 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995-155020 [20] WPIX  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1995-071375 [20]  
 TITLE: Fragrance containing gelatin capsule, having reduced fragrance permeation - comprises fragrance dissolved in solvent system and encapsulated by odour free, glycerol-free, plasticised gelatin  
 DERWENT CLASS: D23; E19  
 INVENTOR: CHIPRICH T B; DUQUE P P; MORTON F S; MORTON F S S; STROUD N S  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (CHIP-I) CHIPRICH T B; (DUQU-I) DUQUE P P; (MORT-I) MORTON F S; (SCHB-C) SCHERER CORP R P; (SCHE-I) SCHERER R P; (STRO-I) STROUD N S  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 58  
 PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 9509604	A1	19950413	(199520)*	EN	31[0]	
AU 9479624	A	19950501	(199532)	EN		
EP 671901	A1	19950920	(199542)	EN	[0]	
JP 09505562	W	19970603	(199732)	JA	35[0]	
US 5670159	A	19970923	(199744)	EN	7[0]	
EP 671901	B1	19980114	(199807)	EN	15[0]	
DE 69407949	E	19980219	(199813)	DE		
ES 2112567	T3	19980401	(199819)	ES		
EP 838216	A1	19980429	(199821)	EN	11[0]	
AU 702240	B	19990218	(199919)	EN		
CA 2149653	C	19990223	(199919)	EN		
BR 9405620	A	19990908	(200003)	PT		
US 6099858	A	20000808	(200040)	EN		
MX 192548	B	19990702	(200061)	ES		

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 9509604 A1		WO 1994-US11113	19940930
US 5670159 A	Cont of	US 1993-130589	19931001
US 6099858 A	Cont of	US 1993-130589	19931001
AU 9479624 A		AU 1994-79624	19940930
AU 702240 B		AU 1994-79624	19940930

BR 9405620 A  
CA 2149653 C  
DE 69407949 E  
EP 671901 A1  
EP 671901 B1  
DE 69407949 E  
ES 2112567 T3  
EP 838216 A1 Div Ex  
MX 192548 B  
EP 671901 A1  
JP 09505562 W  
EP 671901 B1  
DE 69407949 E  
BR 9405620 A  
JP 09505562 W  
US 5670159 A  
US 6099858 A Cont of  
EP 671901 B1 Related to  
EP 838216 A1  
US 6099858 A

BR 1994-5620 19940930  
CA 1994-2149653 19940930  
DE 1994-69407949 19940930  
EP 1994-930536 19940930  
EP 1994-930536 19940930  
EP 1994-930536 19940930  
EP 1994-930536 19940930  
EP 1994-930536 19940930  
MX 1994-7585 19940930  
WO 1994-US11113 19940930  
WO 1994-US11113 19940930  
WO 1994-US11113 19940930  
WO 1994-US11113 19940930  
JP 1995-510919 19940930  
US 1995-368749 19950104  
US 1995-368749 19950104  
EP 1997-201593 19940930  
EP 1997-201593 19940930  
US 1997-935401 19970923

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 702240 B	Previous Publ	AU 9479624 A
DE 69407949 E	Based on	EP 671901 A
ES 2112567 T3	Based on	EP 671901 A
EP 838216 A1	Div ex	EP 671901 A
US 6099858 A	Cont of	US 5670159 A
AU 9479624 A	Based on	WO 9509604 A
EP 671901 A1	Based on	WO 9509604 A
JP 09505562 W	Based on	WO 9509604 A
EP 671901 B1	Based on	WO 9509604 A
DE 69407949 E	Based on	WO 9509604 A
AU 702240 B	Based on	WO 9509604 A
BR 9405620 A	Based on	WO 9509604 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1993-130589 19931001  
US 1995-368749 19950104  
US 1997-935401 19970923

AN 1995-155020 [20] WPIX  
AB WO 1995009604 A1 UPAB: 20060109

Fragrance containing gelatin capsule comprises (a) an odour-free shell, free from glycerol, comprising gelatin and a partially dehydrated and hydrogenated glucose syrup; and (b) a fill encapsulated by the shell. The fill comprises fragrance dissolved in a fragrance-dissolving system comprising a volatile solvent, a non-volatile cosolvent or a combination of a volatile solvent and a non-volatile cosolvent or cosolvents. The gelatin pref. comprises high-Bloom gelatin, especially a limed bone gelatin having a Bloom value of at least 220. The fragrance dissolving system comprises 30-70 (especially at least 55) weight% of a volatile solvent selected from dimethicones, cyclomethicones, subst. siloxanes, 6-30C aromatic hydrocarbons and 6-25C aliphatic hydrocarbons; and 30-70 (especially less than 45) weight% of a non-volatile co-solvent selected from 6-22C alkyl esters of 8-18C carboxylic acid, benzyl or 6-22C alkyl benzoates, 6-22C alkoxyalkyl esters of 8-18C carboxylic acids,

glyceryl esters containing 8-18C derived from the carboxylic acid, sorbitan esters, alkyl esters of alkoxyated fatty acid esters, and 10-22C fatty alcohols.

USE - The capsule is useful as a fragrance sample delivery system.

ADVANTAGE - The capsules have reduced fragrance permeation into the shell and reduced moisture sensitivity, so that the capsules do not collapse or become sticky. The gelatins do not contribute any odour to the encapsulated perfume sample.

Member (0004)

ABEQ JP 09505562 W UPAB 20060109

Fragrance contg. gelatin capsule comprises (a) an odour-free shell, free from glycerol, comprising gelatin and a partially dehydrated and hydrogenated glucose syrup; and (b) a fill encapsulated by the shell. The fill comprises fragrance dissolved in a fragrance-dissolving system comprising a volatile solvent, a non-volatile cosolvent or a combination of a volatile solvent and a non-volatile cosolvent or cosolvents. The gelatin pref. comprises high-Bloom gelatin, esp. a limed bone gelatin having a Bloom value of at least 220. The fragrance dissolving system comprises 30-70 (esp. at least 55) wt.% of a volatile solvent selected from dimethicones, cyclomethicones, substd. siloxanes, 6-30C aromatic hydrocarbons and 6-25C aliphatic hydrocarbons; and 30-70 (esp. less than 45) wt.% of a non-volatile co-solvent selected from 6-22C alkyl esters of 8-18C carboxylic acid, benzyl or 6-22C alkyl benzoates, 6-22C alkoxyalkyl esters of 8-18C carboxylic acids, glyceryl esters contg. 8-18C derived from the carboxylic acid, sorbitan esters, alkyl esters of alkoxyated fatty acid esters, and 10-22C fatty alcohols.

USE - The capsule is useful as a fragrance sample delivery system.

ADVANTAGE - The capsules have reduced fragrance permeation into the shell and reduced moisture sensitivity, so that the capsules do not collapse or become sticky. The gelatins do not contribute any odour to the encapsulated perfume sample.

Member (0006)

ABEQ EP 671901 B1 UPAB 20060109

Fragrance contg. gelatin capsule comprises (a) an odour-free shell, free from glycerol, comprising gelatin and a partially dehydrated and hydrogenated glucose syrup; and (b) a fill encapsulated by the shell. The fill comprises fragrance dissolved in a fragrance-dissolving system comprising a volatile solvent, a non-volatile cosolvent or a combination of a volatile solvent and a non-volatile cosolvent or cosolvents. The gelatin pref. comprises high-Bloom gelatin, esp. a limed bone gelatin having a Bloom value of at least 220. The fragrance dissolving system comprises 30-70 (esp. at least 55) wt.% of a volatile solvent selected from dimethicones, cyclomethicones, substd. siloxanes, 6-30C aromatic hydrocarbons and 6-25C aliphatic hydrocarbons; and 30-70 (esp. less than 45) wt.% of a non-volatile co-solvent selected from 6-22C alkyl esters of 8-18C carboxylic acid, benzyl or 6-22C alkyl benzoates, 6-22C alkoxyalkyl esters of 8-18C carboxylic acids, glyceryl esters contg. 8-18C derived from the carboxylic acid, sorbitan esters, alkyl esters of alkoxyated fatty acid esters, and 10-22C fatty alcohols.

USE - The capsule is useful as a fragrance sample delivery system.

ADVANTAGE - The capsules have reduced fragrance permeation into the shell and reduced moisture sensitivity, so that the capsules do not collapse or become sticky. The gelatins do not contribute any odour to the

encapsulated perfume sample.

Member(0009)

ABEQ EP 838216 A1 UPAB 20060109

Fragrance contg. gelatin capsule comprises (a) an odour-free shell, free from glycerol, comprising gelatin and a partially dehydrated and hydrogenated glucose syrup; and (b) a fill encapsulated by the shell. The fill comprises fragrance dissolved in a fragrance-dissolving system comprising a volatile solvent, a non-volatile cosolvent or a combination of a volatile solvent and a non-volatile cosolvent or cosolvents. The gelatin pref. comprises high-Bloom gelatin, esp. a limed bone gelatin having a Bloom value of at least 220. The fragrance dissolving system comprises 30-70 (esp. at least 55) wt.% of a volatile solvent selected from dimethicones, cyclomethicones, substd. siloxanes, 6-30C aromatic hydrocarbons and 6-25C aliphatic hydrocarbons; and 30-70 (esp. less than 45) wt.% of a non-volatile co-solvent selected from 6-22C alkyl esters of 8-18C carboxylic acid, benzyl or 6-22C alkyl benzoates, 6-22C alkoxyalkyl esters of 8-18C carboxylic acids, glyceryl esters contg. 8-18C derived from the carboxylic acid, sorbitan esters, alkyl esters of alkoxyated fatty acid esters, and 10-22C fatty alcohols.

USE - The capsule is useful as a fragrance sample delivery system.

ADVANTAGE - The capsules have reduced fragrance permeation into the shell and reduced moisture sensitivity, so that the capsules do not collapse or become sticky. The gelatins do not contribute any odour to the encapsulated perfume sample.

Member(0013)

ABEQ US 6099858 A UPAB 20060109

Fragrance contg. gelatin capsule comprises (a) an odour-free shell, free from glycerol, comprising gelatin and a partially dehydrated and hydrogenated glucose syrup; and (b) a fill encapsulated by the shell. The fill comprises fragrance dissolved in a fragrance-dissolving system comprising a volatile solvent, a non-volatile cosolvent or a combination of a volatile solvent and a non-volatile cosolvent or cosolvents. The gelatin pref. comprises high-Bloom gelatin, esp. a limed bone gelatin having a Bloom value of at least 220. The fragrance dissolving system comprises 30-70 (esp. at least 55) wt.% of a volatile solvent selected from dimethicones, cyclomethicones, substd. siloxanes, 6-30C aromatic hydrocarbons and 6-25C aliphatic hydrocarbons; and 30-70 (esp. less than 45) wt.% of a non-volatile co-solvent selected from 6-22C alkyl esters of 8-18C carboxylic acid, benzyl or 6-22C alkyl benzoates, 6-22C alkoxyalkyl esters of 8-18C carboxylic acids, glyceryl esters contg. 8-18C derived from the carboxylic acid, sorbitan esters, alkyl esters of alkoxyated fatty acid esters, and 10-22C fatty alcohols.

USE - The capsule is useful as a fragrance sample delivery system.

ADVANTAGE - The capsules have reduced fragrance permeation into the shell and reduced moisture sensitivity, so that the capsules do not collapse or become sticky. The gelatins do not contribute any odour to the encapsulated perfume sample.

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 5 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008

THOMSON REUTERS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986-264637 [40] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C1986-114542 [21]

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1986-197825 [21]

TITLE: Planarising coatings especially for silicon chips and ceramic

modules - are obtd. using solution of polyamide alkyl ester  
 in solvent containing high b.pt. co-solvent  
 A23; A82; G02; L03; P42; U11  
 DERWENT CLASS: HOFER D C; LA VERGNE D B; LAVERGNE D B; TWIEG R J;  
 INVENTOR: VOLKSEN W; VOLKSEN W N  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (IBM-C) IBM CORP; (IBM-C) INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 7

## PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 4612210	A	19860916	(198640)*	EN	3[0]	
EP 209670	A	19870128	(198704)	EN		
JP 62026825	A	19870204	(198711)	JA		
CA 1223782	A	19870707	(198731)	EN		
EP 209670	B1	19920722	(199230)	EN	4[0]	
DE 3686103	G	19920827	(199236)	DE		

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 4612210 A		US 1985-759030	19850725
DE 3686103 G		DE 1986-3686103	19860523
EP 209670 A		EP 1986-107012	19860523
EP 209670 B1		EP 1986-107012	19860523
DE 3686103 G		EP 1986-107012	19860523
JP 62026825 A		JP 1986-140402	19860618

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
DE 3686103 G	Based on	EP 209670 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1985-759030 19850725

AN 1986-264637 [40] WPIX

AB US 4612210 A UPAB: 20050425

Covering a substrate with a planarising coating by: (1) dissolving in a solvent containing at least 10% of a co-solvent boiling above 220 deg. C, a polyamide alkyl ester formed from a pyromellitic alkyl diester and a para-linked aromatic diamine; (2) coating the substrate with the solution; and (3) curing the coating into a planarised layer which fills the gaps in the substrate.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The process is useful for coating semiconductor chips, especially silicon chips, or ceramic packaging modules (claimed) with an electrically insulating coating. High planarisation is obtained combined with a Tg greater than 340 deg. C, a mechanical elongation greater than 15% and a thermal stability of 0.06 weight% loss per hr., N2, 400 deg. C.

Member (0006)

ABEQ DE 3686103 G UPAB 20050425

Covering a substrate with a planarising coating by: (1) dissolving in a solvent contg. at least 10% of a co-solvent boiling above 220 deg. C, a polyamide alkyl ester formed from a pyromellitic alkyl diester and a para-linked aromatic diamine; (2)

coating the substrate with the soln.; and (3) curing the coating into a planarised layer which fills the gaps in the substrate.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The process is useful for coating semiconductor chips, esp. silicon chips, or ceramic packaging modules (claimed) with an electrically insulating coating. High planarisation is obtained combined with a Tg greater than 340 deg. C, a mechanical elongation greater than 15% and a thermal stability of 0.06 wt.% loss per hr., N2, 400 deg. C.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:12:18 ON 14 AUG 2008)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:12:32 ON 14 AUG 2008

L1 16 S COSOLVENT (S) (ALKYL (4W) ESTER)  
L2 0 S L1 AND TRANSESTERIFICATION  
L3 1 S L1 AND ESTERIF?

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 16:14:47 ON 14 AUG 2008

L4 24 S COSOLVENT (S) (ALKYL (5W) ESTER?)  
L5 0 S L4 AND TRANSESTERIF?  
L6 4 S L4 AND ESTERIF?  
L7 50 S CO-SOLVENT (S) (ALKYL (6W) ESTER?)  
L8 3 S L7 AND TRANSESTERIF?  
L9 0 S L7 AND ESTERIF?  
L10 47 S L7 NOT L8  
L11 5 S CO-SOLVENT (10W) (ALKYL (6W) ESTER?)

=> s (alkyl (6w) ester?) (14w) co-solvent

587728 ALKYL  
3390 ALKYL  
588678 ALKYL  
(ALKYL OR ALKYL)  
335566 ESTER?  
314079 CO  
6545 COS  
319661 CO  
(CO OR COS)  
435115 SOLVENT  
78079 SOLVENTS  
472319 SOLVENT  
(SOLVENT OR SOLVENTS)  
2823 CO-SOLVENT  
(CO(W)SOLVENT)

L12 17 (ALKYL (6W) ESTER?) (14W) CO-SOLVENT

=> s l12 and transesterif?

5856 TRANSESTERIF?  
L13 1 L12 AND TRANSESTERIF?

=> d l13 ibib abs

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 1 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-100406 [11] WPIX  
DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-033553 [11]  
TITLE: Production of biodiesel comprises preparing a homogeneous suspension of oleaginous seeds and an anhydrous alcohol;

adding an alkaline alkoxide catalyst, and transesterification reaction; followed by drying and sieving

DERWENT CLASS: C04; D13; D16; E17; H06  
 INVENTOR: KHALIL C N; LEITE L C F; KHALIL C; LEITE L  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BENS-I) BENSON J E; (PETB-C) PETROBRAS PETROLEO BRASIL  
 SA  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 102

## PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20050011112	A1	20050120	(200511)*	EN	7[1]	
WO 2005014765	A1	20050217	(200519)#	EN		
AU 2003304393	A1	20050225	(200533)#	EN		
EP 1644470	A1	20060412	(200626)#	EN		
US 7112229	B2	20060926	(200663)	EN		
CN 1826403	A	20060830	(200703)#	ZH		

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20050011112	A1	US 2003-621569	20030718
AU 2003304393	A1	AU 2003-304393	20030721
EP 1644470	A1	EP 2003-740828	20030721
WO 2005014765	A1	WO 2003-GB3126	20030721
AU 2003304393	A1	WO 2003-GB3126	20030721
EP 1644470	A1	WO 2003-GB3126	20030721
CN 1826403	A	CN 2003-827016	20030721
CN 1826403	A	WO 2003-GB3126	20030721

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2003304393	A1 Based on	WO 2005014765 A
EP 1644470	A1 Based on	WO 2005014765 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-621569 20030718  
 WO 2003-GB3126 20030721  
 AU 2003-304393 20030721  
 EP 2003-740828 20030721  
 CN 2003-827016 20030721

AN 2005-100406 [11] WPIX

AB US 20050011112 A1 UPAB: 20060121

NOVELTY - Production of biodiesel comprises preparation of a homogeneous suspension of oleaginous seeds and an anhydrous alcohol to obtain an emulsion (A); addition of an alkaline alkoxide catalyst to (A), followed by the transesterification reaction to obtain a desired alkyl ester (B); filtration and separation; withdrawal of the alcohol by distillation; and drying and sieving to obtain carbohydrates for fermentation.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Production of biodiesel comprises preparation of a homogeneous suspension of oleaginous seeds and an anhydrous alcohol (4:1-0.5:1) to obtain an emulsion (A) in a reactor

(where the step is performed after processing and drying a feed of oleaginous seeds); addition of an alkaline alkoxide catalyst (0.1-5 weight%) to (A), followed by the transesterification reaction for 30-90 minutes at 30-78 degrees C to obtain a desired alkyl ester (B) at 98-100% conversion; filtration and separation of the alkyl ester products to obtain a liquid phase and a solid phase; withdrawal of the alcohol from the liquid phase by distillation and decant the remaining phase, glycerin and (B); and drying and sieving from the solid phase to obtain carbohydrates for fermentation or cattle feeding and hulls for fertilizer formulation.

USE - The method is useful for the preparation of biodiesel for fuel using castor bean seeds as raw material.

ADVANTAGE - The method lowers the raw material cost by dispensing with the use of vegetable oils that require a preprocessing to be extracted from the seeds and then refined, utilizes a conventional fermentation process based on the carbohydrates present in the residual seed cake separated from the alcohol phase containing esters and glycerin, allows to reuse hulls, wastes and ashes produced during the seed cleaning, hulling and drying yielding a fertilizer that may be used in the castor bean seed culture, the main product of the invention used as a substitute for diesel, is less pollutant and provides petroleum savings.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:12:18 ON 14 AUG 2008)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:12:32 ON 14 AUG 2008

L1 16 S COSOLVENT (S) (ALKYL (4W) ESTER)  
L2 0 S L1 AND TRANSESTERIFICATION  
L3 1 S L1 AND ESTERIF?

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 16:14:47 ON 14 AUG 2008

L4 24 S COSOLVENT (S) (ALKYL (5W) ESTER?)  
L5 0 S L4 AND TRANSESTERIF?  
L6 4 S L4 AND ESTERIF?  
L7 50 S CO-SOLVENT (S) (ALKYL (6W) ESTER?)  
L8 3 S L7 AND TRANSESTERIF?  
L9 0 S L7 AND ESTERIF?  
L10 47 S L7 NOT L8  
L11 5 S CO-SOLVENT (10W) (ALKYL (6W) ESTER?)  
L12 17 S (ALKYL (6W) ESTER?) (14W) CO-SOLVENT  
L13 1 S L12 AND TRANSESTERIF?

=> d l12 1-9 ibib abs

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007-718914 [67] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C2007-252071 [67]

TITLE: Concentrated oil-in-water emulsion formulation for crop protection against pests, comprises pesticidal active ingredients from avermectins based on esters of fatty acids as solvent

DERWENT CLASS: C03

INVENTOR: PEDERSEN M; WOLDUM H S

PATENT ASSIGNEE: (CHEM-N) CHEMINOVA AS

COUNTRY COUNT: 116

## PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2007057028	A1	20070524	(200767)*	EN	46[0]	

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2007057028	A1	WO 2006-DK50068	20061117

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2005-738072P 20051121  
 DK 2005-1619 20051118

AN 2007-718914 [67] WPIX  
 AB WO 2007057028 A1 UPAB: 20071018

NOVELTY - A concentrated oil-in-water emulsion formulation comprises pesticidal active ingredients from avermectins, e.g. Abamectin; solvents from (1-20C)-alkyl (5-22C)-fatty acid esters; emulsifier system having surfactants; water; and co-solvents having a solubility in water of less than 10% at 25degreesC. The pH-value of the emulsion is higher than 3 and the co-solvent is equal to or higher than the avermectin.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

(1) a process for producing an oil-in-water emulsion formulation comprising preparing an organic phase having esters of fatty acids, and optionally auxiliaries in the organic phase; preparing an aqueous phase comprising water, where the emulsifier system has surfactants, and optionally hydrophilic auxiliaries; and mixing the organic phase and the aqueous phase under agitation to obtain an oil-in-water emulsion; and method for the control of pests comprising applying an oil-in-water emulsion formulation to pests, plants, plant seeds, soil or surfaces infested with pests.

USE - For protecting crop, plants or plant seeds against pests (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The formulation is bio efficient, maintains the benefits of oil-in-water emulsions, reduces the degradation of the avermectin when exposed to light, avoids the use of hazardous organic solvents and is environmental and user friendly, has excellent crop-safety profile, e.g. it can be applied without causing phytotoxic damage on crops and provides low phytotoxicity.

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007-353521 [33] WPIX  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2007-128668 [33]  
 TITLE: Protecting plant/its seed susceptible to triazole fungicides, from harmful fungi, comprises delivering liquid formulation comprising triazole fungicides, esters of plant oils, co-solvents, surfactants in emulsifier system and auxiliaries  
 DERWENT CLASS: A97; C02; C03  
 INVENTOR: PEDERSEN M  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (CHEM-N) CHEMINOVA AS  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 116

## PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2007028388	A1	20070315	(200733)*	EN	40[0]	
EP 1931203	A1	20080618	(200841)	EN		

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2007028388	A1	WO 2006-DK484	20060904
EP 1931203	A1	EP 2006-775969	20060904
EP 1931203	A1	WO 2006-DK484	20060904

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1931203	A1 Based on	WO 2007028388 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: EP 2005-388073 20050905

AN 2007-353521 [33] WPIX

AB WO 2007028388 A1 UPAB: 20070523

NOVELTY - Method of protecting a plant or its seed from harmful fungi, where the plant is susceptible to triazole fungicides, comprises delivering to the plant or its seed, a liquid formulation (I), preferably in diluted form, where (I) in concentrated form comprises active ingredients such as triazole fungicides, solvents such as esters of plant oils, water-miscible polar aprotic co-solvents, water-immiscible co-solvents, an emulsifier system comprising surfactants and optionally further auxiliaries.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Method of protecting a plant or its seed from harmful fungi, where the plant is susceptible to triazole fungicides, comprises delivering to the plant or its seed, a liquid formulation (I), preferably in diluted form, where: (I) in concentrated form comprises active ingredients such as triazole fungicides, solvents such as esters of plant oils, water-miscible polar aprotic co-solvents, water-immiscible co-solvents, an emulsifier system comprising surfactants and optionally further auxiliaries; and phytotoxic damage on the plant caused by the triazole fungicide is reduced or eliminated when applied in a fungicidal effective amount.

ACTIVITY - Fungicide.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Fungal ergosterol biosynthesis inhibitor.

USE - (I) is useful for protecting a plant or its seed from harmful fungi, where: the plant is susceptible to triazole fungicides; and the plant or the seed from which the plant develops is either a cereal or a broadleaf plant (preferably wheat, barley, rye, cucumber, cotton, soybeans, common beans, tomatoes, potatoes, peanuts or coffee) (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The method eliminates or reduces phytotoxic damages on the plant or its seed caused by the triazole fungicide (claimed) even when applied at high rates. (I) (comprising solvents and triazole fungicides), reduces or eliminates the phytotoxicity of the fungicidal active chemical to the plant or its seed while maintaining a sufficient level of fungicidal activity. (I) has high stability and low phytotoxic activity. (I) does not cause any undesirable side effects. The phytotoxicity of (I) was tested on peanut plants. The results showed that the average percentage necrotic areas on peanut leaves 0% (for (I) treated plants) and

30% (for foliar and emulsifiable concentrate for mutations (EC) treated plants).

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007-308761 [30] WPIX  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2007-114366 [30]  
 TITLE: Preparation of polyethylene alkylate catalyst, useful in  
 e.g. isomerization reaction and condensation reaction,  
 comprises reacting an alkali base with a polyether  
 alcohol solvent  
 DERWENT CLASS: A23; A25; A97; D23; J04  
 INVENTOR: REANEY M J; WESTCOTT N D  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (MIAC-C) CANADA MIN AGRIC & AGRI-FOOD CANADA  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 115

## PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2007022621	A2	20070301 (200730)*	EN	39[8]	

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2007022621	A2	WO 2006-CA1362	20060821

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2005-208730 20050823

AN 2007-308761 [30] WPIX

AB WO 2007022621 A2 UPAB: 20070510

NOVELTY - Preparation of a polyethylene alkylate catalyst comprises reacting an alkali base with a polyether alcohol solvent under vacuum at 100-150degreesC to produce a non-volatile, non-toxic polyether alkylate catalyst, where alkali base is a hydroxide, alkoxide, metal or hydride.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

(1) a strong base catalyst composition comprising the polyethylene alkylate catalyst; and

(2) a process for producing an isomeric conjugated linoleic acid (CLA)-rich alkyl ester mixture, comprising reacting a linoleic acid-rich oil reactant in the presence of a strong base comprising polyether alkylate at above 50degreesC and separating the CLA-rich alkyl ester mixture.

USE - The polyethylene alkylate catalyst is useful in an alkylation reaction, arylation reaction, condensation reaction, elimination reaction, isomerization reaction, rearrangement reaction, Wittig reaction or ring opening of a strained heterocyclic ring. The polyethylene alkylate catalyst is useful in the preparation of an isomeric conjugated linoleic acid-rich alkyl ester mixture (all claimed). The polyethylene alkylate catalyst is also useful in isomerization of alkyl esters of vegetable oils.

ADVANTAGE - The polyether alkylate catalyst is non-volatile and non-toxic (claimed). The strong bases are capable of catalyzing reactions at lower temperatures and in less expensive solvent systems. The catalyst has an ability to facilitate difficult chemical reactions under mild conditions.

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007-308219 [30] WPIX  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2007-114137 [30]  
 TITLE: Producing a polyethylene alkylate catalyst for, e.g. producing isomeric conjugate linoleic acid-rich alkyl ester mixture, comprises reacting alkali base, e.g. hydroxide with polyether alcohol solvent under vacuum at specified temperature  
 DERWENT CLASS: A41; E13  
 INVENTOR: REANEY M J; WESTCOTT N D  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (REAN-I) REANEY M J; (WEST-I) WESTCOTT N D; (MIAC-C) CANADA MIN AGRIC & AGRI-FOOD CANADA  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 116  
 PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20070049763	A1	20070301	(200730)*	EN	16[8]	
WO 2007022621	A2	20070301	(200730)	EN	39[8]	
WO 2007022621	A3	20071108	(200777)	EN		
EP 1917229	A2	20080507	(200835)	EN		

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20070049763	A1	US 2005-208730	20050823
WO 2007022621	A2	WO 2006-CA1362	20060821
WO 2007022621	A3	WO 2006-CA1362	20060821
EP 1917229	A2	EP 2006-775130	20060821
EP 1917229	A2	WO 2006-CA1362	20060821

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1917229	A2 Based on	WO 2007022621 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2005-208730 20050823

AN 2007-308219 [30] WPIX

AB US 20070049763 A1 UPAB: 20070510

NOVELTY - Producing a polyethylene alkylate catalyst comprises reacting an alkali base with polyether alcohol solvent under vacuum at 100-150degreesC to produce non-volatile, non-toxic polyether alkylate catalyst. The alkali base is hydroxide, alkoxide, metal, or hydride.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for producing an isomeric conjugated linoleic acid (CLA)-rich alkyl ester mixture comprising reacting a linoleic acid-rich oil reactant in the presence of a catalytic amount of the strong base comprising a non volatile non toxic polyether alkylate at greater than 50degreesC, and separating the CLA-rich alkyl ester mixture.

USE - The method is useful for producing a polyethylene alkylate catalyst for producing an isomeric CLA-rich alkyl ester mixture, and useful in, e.g. quantitative isomerization of alkyl ester of vegetable oils containing interrupted double bond systems to yield esters with conjugated double bond systems.

ADVANTAGE - The method requires only catalytic amounts of the

strong base and polyether alcohol, provides product that is powerful base that has advantageous properties in chemical synthesis using base catalyst, provides base that is non-volatile and non-toxic, and provides base that has greater potency than many conventional strong base solution as ether alcohol solvents act as phase transfer solvent to assist in the reaction.

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-708072 [73] WPIX  
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2004-020269; 2004-080474; 2004-399145; 2004-591952;  
 2006-229384; 2006-249657; 2007-698207; 2008-H43264  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2006-215404 [73]  
 TITLE: Purification of polymer-containing solvent used in  
 developing printing plate, involves centrifuging solvent,  
 and separating polymer from solvent  
 DERWENT CLASS: A18; A35; A88; E15; G02; G06; J01; B04; D22  
 INVENTOR: BRADFORD D C; HENDRICKSON C M; YOUNG L  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BRAD-I) BRADFORD D C; (HEND-I) HENDRICKSON C M; (NUPR-N)  
 NUPRO TECHNOLOGIES; (NUPR-N) NUPRO TECHNOLOGIES INC;  
 (PHIL-N) PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OSTEOPATHIC MEDICIN  
 117  
 COUNTRY COUNT:  
 PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20060217450	A1	20060928	(200673)*	EN	11[5]	
WO 2006135808	A2	20061221	(200702)	EN		
US 7326353	B2	20080205	(200814)	EN		
WO 2008051247	A1	20080502	(200831)	EN		

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20060217450	A1 Div Ex	US 2001-993912	20011127
US 20060217450	A1 CIP of	US 2003-437305	20030514
US 20060217450	A1 Cont of	US 2003-627712	20030728
US 20060217450	A1 Cont of	WO 2004-US22756	20040715
US 20060217450	A1 CIP of	US 2004-937386	20040910
US 20060217450	A1	US 2006-341654	20060130
US 7326353	B2 Div Ex	US 2001-993912	20011127
US 7326353	B2 CIP of	US 2003-437305	20030514
US 7326353	B2 CIP of	WO 2004-US22756	20040715
US 7326353	B2 CIP of	US 2004-937386	20040910
US 7326353	B2	US 2006-341654	20060130
WO 2006135808	A2	WO 2006-US22621	20060609
WO 2008051247	A1	WO 2006-US47152	20061211

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 20060217450	A1 Div ex	US 6582886 B
US 7326353	B2 Div ex	US 6582886 B

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2006-341654 20060130

US 2001-993912 20011127  
 US 2003-437305 20030514  
 US 2003-627712 20030728  
 WO 2004-US22756 20040715  
 US 2004-937386 20040910  
 WO 2004-US227560 20040715  
 US 2005-148442 20050609  
 US 2005-748645P 20051209

AN 2006-708072 [73] WPIX  
 CR 2004-020269; 2004-080474; 2004-399145; 2004-591952; 2006-229384;  
 2006-249657; 2007-698207; 2008-H43264  
 AB US 20060217450 A1 UPAB: 20061113  
 NOVELTY - The polymer-containing solvent is centrifuged to separate  
 polymer from solvent, and the solvent is purified.  
 USE - For purifying polymer-containing solvent used in developing  
 flexographic printing plate.  
 ADVANTAGE - The polymer-containing solvent is simply and  
 economically purified without affecting the environment.  
 DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows the recycling process of  
 solvent.  
 Centrifuge (20)  
 Plate processor (22)  
 Replenishment drum (24)  
 Waste port (26)  
 Movable piston (32)

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on SIN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-503252 [51] WPIX  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2006-157550 [51]  
 TITLE: Delivering oil field chemical, e.g. corrosion inhibitor,  
 to fluid involves introducing microemulsion containing  
 aqueous external phase and oil field chemical surfactant  
 combination, to fluid  
 DERWENT CLASS: H01; M14  
 INVENTOR: JOVANCICEVIC V; YANG J  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BAKO-C) BAKER HUGHES INC  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 112

## PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2006078723	A2	20060727	(200651)*	EN	17[0]	
US 20060166835	A1	20060727	(200651)	EN		
WO 2006078723	A8	20071004	(200765)	EN		
AU 2006206524	A1	20060727	(200780)	EN		
EP 1874890	A2	20080109	(200805)	EN		
NO 2007003933	A	20070815	(200815)	NO		

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2006078723	A2	WO 2006-US1746	20060119
US 20060166835	A1 Provisional	US 2005-645684P	20050121
US 20060166835	A1	US 2006-334164	20060118
AU 2006206524	A1	AU 2006-206524	20060119

EP 1874890 A2  
 EP 1874890 A2  
 NO 2007003933 A  
 NO 2007003933 A

EP 2006-718767 20060119  
 WO 2006-US1746 20060119  
 WO 2006-US1746 20060119  
 NO 2007-3933 20070727

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2006206524	A1 Based on	WO 2006078723 A
EP 1874890	A2 Based on	WO 2006078723 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2006-334164 20060118  
 US 2005-645684P 20050121

AN 2006-503252 [51] WPIX  
 AB WO 2006078723 A2 UPAB: 20060809

NOVELTY - Adding an oil field chemical to a fluid involves introducing an oil field chemical-containing microemulsion to the fluid. The microemulsion comprises an aqueous external phase and an oil field chemical surfactant combination. The surfactant combination is selected from a non-aqueous internal phase comprising the oil field chemical; and a non-aqueous internal phase comprising the oil field chemical and at least one surfactant.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Adding an oil field chemical to a fluid involves introducing an oil field chemical-containing microemulsion to the fluid. The fluid is selected from water; a mixture of hydrocarbon and water; a mixture of hydrocarbon, water and gas; a mixture of hydrocarbon, water and solid; a mixture of hydrocarbon, water, gas and solid; a mixture of water, gas and solid; and a mixture of water and solid. The microemulsion comprises an aqueous external phase and an oil field chemical surfactant combination. The surfactant combination is selected from a non-aqueous internal phase comprising the oil field chemical in an amount to form a stable microemulsion droplets of the internal phase in the external phase; and a non-aqueous internal phase comprising the oil field chemical and at least one surfactant of a type, present in an amount to form a stable microemulsion droplets of the internal phase in the external phase.

USE - Used for adding an oil field chemical, e.g. corrosion inhibitor selected from aliphatic amine, optionally saturated fatty acid, alkanolamide, alkyl phosphate ester, thiophosphate ester, imidazoline and/or sulfur-containing inhibitor, to fluid (claimed) useful in oil and gas field applications.

ADVANTAGE - The microemulsion increases the dispersibility of oil field chemicals into the produced fluids or pumped fluids; thus increases the performance of the chemical. The microemulsion is also lower in cost than the conventional pure solvent-based oil field chemicals.

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-250728 [26] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C2006-081626 [26]

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2006-214900 [26]

TITLE: Film-coated metal article partially coated with anhydrous liquid film consisting a corrosion inhibitor dissolved in a carrier consisting a mixture of hydrophobic lower alkyl esters of a fatty acid; and a fugitive solvent and co-solvent

DERWENT CLASS: G02; P73

INVENTOR: GENCER M A; KUBIK D A  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (GENC-I) GENCER M A; (KUBI-I) KUBIK D A; (NTEC-N)  
 NORTHERN TECHNOLOGIES INT CORP  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 109  
 PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20060062994	A1 20060323	(200626)*	EN	12[0]	
WO 2006036520	A1 20060406	(200626)	EN		

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20060062994	A1	US 2004-947851	20040922
WO 2006036520	A1	WO 2005-US32336	20050910

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2004-947851 20040922

AN 2006-250728 [26] WPIX

AB US 20060062994 A1 UPAB: 20060421

NOVELTY - Film-coated metal article (I) at least partially coated with a substantially anhydrous liquid film (II) (having thickness of 10-250 microns) consisting a corrosion inhibitor (A) dissolved in a carrier consisting a mixture of at least one hydrophobic lower alkyl esters of a fatty acid (B); and a fugitive solvent (C) and co-solvent (D) forming a single phase composition with (A) and (B).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Film-coated metal article (I) at least partially coated with a substantially anhydrous liquid film (II) (having a thickness of 10-250 microns (0.0004' or 4 mils-0.010' or 10 mils)) consisting a corrosion inhibitor (A) (less than 2 weight%) dissolved in a carrier consisting a mixture of at least one hydrophobic lower (1-4C) alkyl esters of a (16-20C) fatty acid (B) (less than 10 weight%) having a melting point lower than -10degreesC; and a fugitive solvent (C) (remaining weight% of (I)) and co-solvent (D) (0-40%) forming a single phase composition with (A) and (B); where (C) is limonene or a lower (1-4C) alkyl ester of a lower hydroxy alkanolic acid.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a corrosion inhibiting, substantially anhydrous composition for coating a metal part with a precursor liquid film (II) consisting (A) dissolved in a carrier consisting a mixture of (B), (C) and (D); and

(2) a film-coated metal article at least partially coated with a substantially solvent-free anhydrous non-solid or liquid film (having a thickness of 1-25 microns) (0.00004' or 0.04 mil-0.001' or 1 mil) consisting (A) (1-20 weight%) homogeneously dispersed in (A) having a melting point lower than -10degreesC.

USE - (I) is useful as a vapor corrosion inhibitor. (II) is useful to protect metals against corrosive elements.

ADVANTAGE - The thin film provides excellent protection for the metal held in a humidity cabinet for up to four weeks at 98% RH and 36.6degreesC (98degreesF). The thin film provides excellent protection against corrosive elements. (I) is effective over a period of 4 weeks to 1 year. The thin film contains biodegradable solvent.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-229384 [24] WPIX  
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2004-020269; 2004-080474; 2004-399145; 2004-591952;  
 2006-249657; 2006-708072; 2008-H43264  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2006-075304 [24]  
 TITLE: Purifying polymer-containing solvent used in developing  
 printing plates involves centrifuging solvent to separate  
 polymer from solvent; and filtering solvent  
 A88; J01  
 DERWENT CLASS: BRADFORD D C; HENDRICKSON C M  
 INVENTOR: (BRAD-I) BRADFORD D C; (HEND-I) HENDRICKSON C M  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE:  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

## PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20060054560	A1	20060316	(200624)*	EN	8[3]	

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20060054560	A1 CIP of	US 2004-937386	20040910
US 20060054560	A1	US 2005-148442	20050609

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2005-148442 20050609  
 US 2004-937386 20040910

AN 2006-229384 [24] WPIX  
 CR 2004-020269; 2004-080474; 2004-399145; 2004-591952; 2006-249657;  
 2006-708072; 2008-H43264  
 AB US 20060054560 A1 UPAB: 20060410  
 NOVELTY - Purifying polymer-containing solvent involves centrifuging the  
 solvent to separate the polymer from the solvent; and filtering the  
 solvent.  
 USE - Used for purifying polymer-containing solvent used in  
 developing printing plates (claimed).  
 ADVANTAGE - The process is environmentally friendly, simple and  
 inexpensive for reclaiming and/or recycling developing solvents.

L12 ANSWER 9 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-779346 [80] WPIX  
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2005-604955  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-239820 [80]  
 TITLE: Preparing salt of montelukast for treating respiratory  
 diseases, involves reacting product with  
 1-(mercaptomethyl)cyclopropane acetic acid alkyl  
 ester in solvent and in co  
 solvent and base  
 B02  
 DERWENT CLASS: CHEN K; NIDDAM-HILDESHEIM V; SHAPIRO E; STERIMBAUM G;  
 INVENTOR: YAHALOMI R; NIDDAM H V  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (CHEN-I) CHEN K; (NIDD-I) NIDDAM-HILDESHEIM V; (SHAP-I)  
 SHAPIRO E; (STER-I) STERIMBAUM G; (TEVA-N) TEVA PHARM IND  
 LTD; (TEVA-N) TEVA PHARM USA INC; (YAHA-I) YAHALOMI R  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 109

## PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2005105751	A1	20051110	(200580)*	EN	21[1]	
US 20050256156	A1	20051117	(200579)	EN		
EP 1646612	A1	20060419	(200627)	EN		
JP 2007532686	W	20071115	(200780)	JA	17	
IN 2006DN06284	P1	20070831	(200781)	EN		
KR 2007004114	A	20070105	(200801)	KO		

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2005105751 A1		WO 2005-US14011	20050421
US 20050256156 A1	Provisional	US 2004-564504P	20040421
US 20050256156 A1	Provisional	US 2004-582237P	20040622
EP 1646612 A1		EP 2005-739023	20050421
US 20050256156 A1		US 2005-112790	20050421
EP 1646612 A1		WO 2005-US14011	20050421
JP 2007532686 W		WO 2005-US14011	20050421
IN 2006DN06284 P1		WO 2005-US14011	20050421
IN 2006DN06284 P1		IN 2006-DN6284	20061026
JP 2007532686 W		JP 2007-508649	20050421
KR 2007004114 A		WO 2005-US14011	20050421
KR 2007004114 A		KR 2006-724379	20061121

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1646612	A1	Based on
JP 2007532686	W	Based on
KR 2007004114	A	Based on
		WO 2005105751 A
		WO 2005105751 A
		WO 2005105751 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2004-582237P 20040622  
 US 2004-564504P 20040421  
 US 2005-112790 20050421

AN 2005-779346 [80] WPIX

CR 2005-604955

AB WO 2005105751 A1 UPAB: 20060203

NOVELTY - Preparing salt of montelukast comprises:

(a) activating 2-(2-(3-(S)-(3-(7-chloro-2-quinolinyl)-ethenyl)phenyl)-3-(alpha-hydroxy) propyl)phenyl-2-propanol with benzyl sulfonyl or mesyl group;

(b) reacting product with 1-(mercaptomethyl)cyclopropane acetic acid alkyl ester in solvent and in presence of co solvent and base; and

(c) hydrolyzing product.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for preparing ester of montelukast comprising steps (a) and (b) as above.

ACTIVITY - Respiratory-Gen.; Antiasthmatic; Antiallergic; Antiinflammatory.

No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For preparing salt of montelukast, e.g. montelukast sodium used as therapeutic agent for treating respiratory diseases, e.g. asthma

and allergic rhinitis.

ADVANTAGE - The invention preserves the chirality of product without using dangerous butyl lithium.

=> d 10-17 ibib abs

1 ANSWERS ARE AVAILABLE. SPECIFIED ANSWER NUMBER EXCEEDS ANSWER SET SIZE

The answer numbers requested are not in the answer set.

ENTER ANSWER NUMBER OR RANGE (1):112 10-17 ibib abs

ANSWER NUMBERS NOT CORRECTLY SPECIFIED

Enter an answer number, Example: 10

several answer numbers, Example: 3,7,10

a range of answer numbers, Example: 5-10

or a combination of these. Example: 3,7,9-10,15

ENTER ANSWER NUMBER OR RANGE (1):10 - 17

1 ANSWERS ARE AVAILABLE. SPECIFIED ANSWER NUMBER EXCEEDS ANSWER SET SIZE

The answer numbers requested are not in the answer set.

ENTER ANSWER NUMBER OR RANGE (1):d 112 10-17 ibib abs

ANSWER NUMBERS NOT CORRECTLY SPECIFIED

Enter an answer number, Example: 10

several answer numbers, Example: 3,7,10

a range of answer numbers, Example: 5-10

or a combination of these. Example: 3,7,9-10,15

ENTER ANSWER NUMBER OR RANGE (1):10

1 ANSWERS ARE AVAILABLE. SPECIFIED ANSWER NUMBER EXCEEDS ANSWER SET SIZE

The answer numbers requested are not in the answer set.

ENTER ANSWER NUMBER OR RANGE (1):1

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 1 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-100406 [11] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-033553 [11]

TITLE: Production of biodiesel comprises preparing a homogeneous suspension of oleaginous seeds and an anhydrous alcohol; adding an alkaline alkoxide catalyst, and transesterification reaction; followed by drying and sieving

DERWENT CLASS: C04; D13; D16; E17; H06

INVENTOR: KHALIL C N; LEITE L C F; KHALIL C; LEITE L

PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BENS-I) BENSON J E; (PETB-C) PETROBRAS PETROLEO BRASIL SA

COUNTRY COUNT: 102

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20050011112	A1	20050120	(200511)*	EN	7[1]	
WO 2005014765	A1	20050217	(200519)#	EN		
AU 2003304393	A1	20050225	(200533)#	EN		
EP 1644470	A1	20060412	(200626)#	EN		
US 7112229	B2	20060926	(200663)	EN		
CN 1826403	A	20060830	(200703)#	ZH		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
-----			

US 20050011112 A1  
 AU 2003304393 A1  
 EP 1644470 A1  
 WO 2005014765 A1  
 AU 2003304393 A1  
 EP 1644470 A1  
 CN 1826403 A  
 CN 1826403 A

US 2003-621569 20030718  
 AU 2003-304393 20030721  
 EP 2003-740828 20030721  
 WO 2003-GB3126 20030721  
 WO 2003-GB3126 20030721  
 WO 2003-GB3126 20030721  
 CN 2003-827016 20030721  
 WO 2003-GB3126 20030721

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2003304393	A1 Based on	WO 2005014765 A
EP 1644470	A1 Based on	WO 2005014765 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-621569 20030718  
 WO 2003-GB3126 20030721  
 AU 2003-304393 20030721  
 EP 2003-740828 20030721  
 CN 2003-827016 20030721

AN 2005-100406 [11] WPIX

AB US 20050011112 A1 UPAB: 20060121

NOVELTY - Production of biodiesel comprises preparation of a homogeneous suspension of oleaginous seeds and an anhydrous alcohol to obtain an emulsion (A); addition of an alkaline alkoxide catalyst to (A), followed by the transesterification reaction to obtain a desired alkyl ester (B); filtration and separation; withdrawal of the alcohol by distillation; and drying and sieving to obtain carbohydrates for fermentation.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Production of biodiesel comprises preparation of a homogeneous suspension of oleaginous seeds and an anhydrous alcohol (4:1-0.5:1) to obtain an emulsion (A) in a reactor (where the step is performed after processing and drying a feed of oleaginous seeds); addition of an alkaline alkoxide catalyst (0.1-5 weight%) to (A), followed by the transesterification reaction for 30-90 minutes at 30-78 degrees C to obtain a desired alkyl ester (B) at 98-100% conversion; filtration and separation of the alkyl ester products to obtain a liquid phase and a solid phase; withdrawal of the alcohol from the liquid phase by distillation and decant the remaining phase, glycerin and (B); and drying and sieving from the solid phase to obtain carbohydrates for fermentation or cattle feeding and hulls for fertilizer formulation.

USE - The method is useful for the preparation of biodiesel for fuel using castor bean seeds as raw material.

ADVANTAGE - The method lowers the raw material cost by dispensing with the use of vegetable oils that require a preprocessing to be extracted from the seeds and then refined, utilizes a conventional fermentation process based on the carbohydrates present in the residual seed cake separated from the alcohol phase containing esters and glycerin, allows to reuse hulls, wastes and ashes produced during the seed cleaning, hulling and drying yielding a fertilizer that may be used in the castor bean seed culture, the main product of the invention used as a substitute for diesel, is less pollutant and provides petroleum savings.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:12:18 ON 14 AUG 2008)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:12:32 ON 14 AUG 2008

L1 16 S COSOLVENT (S) (ALKYL (4W) ESTER)  
 L2 0 S L1 AND TRANSESTERIFICATION  
 L3 1 S L1 AND ESTERIF?

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 16:14:47 ON 14 AUG 2008

L4 24 S COSOLVENT (S) (ALKYL (5W) ESTER?)  
 L5 0 S L4 AND TRANSESTERIF?  
 L6 4 S L4 AND ESTERIF?  
 L7 50 S CO-SOLVENT (S) (ALKYL (6W) ESTER?)  
 L8 3 S L7 AND TRANSESTERIF?  
 L9 0 S L7 AND ESTERIF?  
 L10 47 S L7 NOT L8  
 L11 5 S CO-SOLVENT (10W) (ALKYL (6W) ESTER?)  
 L12 17 S (ALKYL (6W) ESTER?) (14W) CO-SOLVENT  
 L13 1 S L12 AND TRANSESTERIF?

=&gt; d l12 8-17 ibib abs

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on SIN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-229384 [24] WPIX  
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2004-020269; 2004-080474; 2004-399145; 2004-591952;  
 2006-249657; 2006-708072; 2008-H43264  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2006-075304 [24]  
 TITLE: Purifying polymer-containing solvent used in developing  
 printing plates involves centrifuging solvent to separate  
 polymer from solvent; and filtering solvent  
 DERWENT CLASS: A88; J01  
 INVENTOR: BRADFORD D C; HENDRICKSON C M  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BRAD-I) BRADFORD D C; (HEND-I) HENDRICKSON C M  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20060054560	A1	20060316	(200624)*	EN	8[3]

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20060054560	A1 CIP of	US 2004-937386	20040910
US 20060054560	A1	US 2005-148442	20050609

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2005-148442 20050609  
 US 2004-937386 20040910

AN 2006-229384 [24] WPIX  
 CR 2004-020269; 2004-080474; 2004-399145; 2004-591952; 2006-249657;  
 2006-708072; 2008-H43264  
 AB US 20060054560 A1 UPAB: 20060410  
 NOVELTY - Purifying polymer-containing solvent involves centrifuging the  
 solvent to separate the polymer from the solvent; and filtering the  
 solvent.

USE - Used for purifying polymer-containing solvent used in developing printing plates (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The process is environmentally friendly, simple and inexpensive for reclaiming and/or recycling developing solvents.

L12 ANSWER 9 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-779346 [80] WPIX  
 CROSS REFERENCE: 2005-604955  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-239820 [80]  
 TITLE: Preparing salt of montelukast for treating respiratory diseases, involves reacting product with 1-(mercaptomethyl)cyclopropane acetic acid alkyl ester in solvent and in co solvent and base  
 DERWENT CLASS: B02  
 INVENTOR: CHEN K; NIDDAM-HILDESHEIM V; SHAPIRO E; STERIMBAUM G; YAHALOMI R; NIDDAM H V  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (CHEN-I) CHEN K; (NIDD-I) NIDDAM-HILDESHEIM V; (SHAP-I) SHAPIRO E; (STER-I) STERIMBAUM G; (TEVA-N) TEVA PHARM IND LTD; (TEVA-N) TEVA PHARM USA INC; (YAHA-I) YAHALOMI R 109  
 COUNTRY COUNT:  
 PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2005105751	A1	20051110	(200580)*	EN	21[1]	
US 20050256156	A1	20051117	(200579)	EN		
EP 1646612	A1	20060419	(200627)	EN		
JP 2007532686	W	20071115	(200780)	JA	17	
IN 2006DN06284	P1	20070831	(200781)	EN		
KR 2007004114	A	20070105	(200801)	KO		

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2005105751	A1	WO 2005-US14011	20050421
US 20050256156	A1 Provisional	US 2004-564504P	20040421
US 20050256156	A1 Provisional	US 2004-582237P	20040622
EP 1646612	A1	EP 2005-739023	20050421
US 20050256156	A1	US 2005-112790	20050421
EP 1646612	A1	WO 2005-US14011	20050421
JP 2007532686	W	WO 2005-US14011	20050421
IN 2006DN06284	P1	WO 2005-US14011	20050421
IN 2006DN06284	P1	IN 2006-DN6284	20061026
JP 2007532686	W	JP 2007-508649	20050421
KR 2007004114	A	WO 2005-US14011	20050421
KR 2007004114	A	KR 2006-724379	20061121

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1646612	A1 Based on	WO 2005105751 A
JP 2007532686	W Based on	WO 2005105751 A
KR 2007004114	A Based on	WO 2005105751 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2004-582237P 20040622  
 US 2004-564504P 20040421  
 US 2005-112790 20050421

AN 2005-779346 [80] WPIX

CR 2005-604955

AB WO 2005105751 A1 UPAB: 20060203

NOVELTY - Preparing salt of montelukast comprises:

(a) activating 2-(2-(3-(S)-(3-(7-chloro-2-quinolinyl)-ethenyl)phenyl)-3((alpha-hydroxy) propyl)phenyl-2-propanol with benzyl sulfonyl or mesyl group;

(b) reacting product with 1-(mercaptomethyl)cyclopropane acetic acid alkyl ester in solvent and in presence of co solvent and base; and

(c) hydrolyzing product.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for preparing ester of montelukast comprising steps (a) and (b) as above.

ACTIVITY - Respiratory-Gen.; Antiasthmatic; Antiallergic; Antiinflammatory.

No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

USE - For preparing salt of montelukast, e.g. montelukast sodium used as therapeutic agent for treating respiratory diseases, e.g. asthma and allergic rhinitis.

ADVANTAGE - The invention preserves the chirality of product without using dangerous butyl lithium.

L12 ANSWER 10 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-688607 [71] WPIX  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-209471 [71]  
 TITLE: Water-soluble composition for removing petroleum residue from substrate, e.g. penetration testing equipment, mixers, trucks, molds, shovels, comprises aromatic ester and aliphatic ester  
 DERWENT CLASS: A25; A97; E19; G04; H08  
 INVENTOR: TROXLER R E; ZAKI N N; TROXLER R; ZAKI N  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (TROX-N) TROXLER ELECTRONICS LAB INC  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 108

#### PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20050197267	A1	20050908	(200571)*	EN	16[1]	
WO 2005091771	A2	20051006	(200571)	EN		
EP 1723224	A2	20061122	(200677)	EN		

#### APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20050197267	A1	US 2004-791427	20040302
WO 2005091771	A2	WO 2005-US2823	20050201
EP 1723224	A2	EP 2005-712312	20050201
EP 1723224	A2	WO 2005-US2823	20050201

#### FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1723224	A2 Based on	WO 2005091771 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2004-791427 20040302

AN 2005-688607 [71] WPIX

AB US 20050197267 A1 UPAB: 20051223

NOVELTY - A water-soluble composition for removing petroleum residue from a substrate comprises 10-60 weight% aromatic ester; 30-60 weight% aliphatic ester; 0-15 weight% co-solvent; 0-10 weight% cyclic terpene or terpenoid; 0-1 weight% odor-masking agent; and 0-20 weight% nonionic surfactant.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method for removing petroleum residue from a substrate comprising providing a water-soluble composition; and contacting the substrate with the composition such that the petroleum residue separates from the substrate.

USE - For removing petroleum residue, e.g. asphalt residue, asphaltene or bitumen, from a substrate, e.g. equipment article including viscometers, rotational viscometers, penetration testing equipment, dynamic shear rheometers, Rolling Thin Film Oven (RTFO) equipment, Pressure Aging Vessel (PAV) equipment, direct tensile testing equipment, mixers, lab ovens, resilient modulus equipment, SST equipment, Marshall and Hveem flow and stability test equipment, trucks, spreaders, and compactors; workpiece including utensils, molds, bowls, pans, buckets, shovels, and rakes (claimed) or substrate for use in e.g. cattle sprays, disinfectants, fence post coating, mulches, mulching paper, paved barn floors, barnyards, feed platforms, protecting tanks, vats, protection for concrete structures, tree paints, water and moisture barriers, wind and water erosion control, and weather modification areas; floors, tiles and coverings, insulating fabrics, papers, step treads, building papers, built-up roof adhesives, felts, primes, caulking compounds, cement waterproofing compounds, cleats for roofing, glass wool compositions, joint filler compounds, laminated roofing, shingles, liquid roof coatings, plastic cements, walls, siding, ceilings, acoustical blocks, damproofing coatings, insulating boards, masonry coatings, plaster boards, putty, asphalt, soundproofing, stucco base, wallboard; canal linings, sealants, catchment areas, basins, dam grouting, dam linings, dike protection, ditch linings, drainage gutters, embankment protection, groins, jetties, levee protection, mattresses for levee and bank protection, membrane linings, waterproofing, ore leaching pads, reservoir linings, revetments, sand dune stabilization, sewage lagoons, oxidation ponds, swimming pools, waste ponds, water barriers; aluminum oil compositions using asphalt backed felts, conduit insulation, lamination, insulating boards, paint compositions, felts, brake linings, clutch facings, degreaser/cleaner for heavy machinery, automobiles and motorcycles, floor sound deadeners, friction components, panel boards, shim strips, tacking strips, underseal, electrical, armature carbons, windings, battery boxes, junction box compounds, embalming, etching compositions, extenders, rubber; explosives, fire extinguisher compounds, lap cement, lubricating grease, pipe coatings, dips, joint seals, printing inks, well drilling fluid, wooden cask liners, impregnated, treated materials, armored bituminized fabrics, burlap impregnation, canvas treating, carpeting medium, deck cloth impregnation, packing papers, pipes and pipe wrapping, planks, rugs, cork; textiles, treated leather, wrapping papers, varnishes, enamels, belting, blasting fuses, briquette binders, burial vaults, casting molds, clay articles, clay pigeons, depilatory, expansion joints, flower pots, foundry

cores, friction tape, gaskets, imitation leather, mirror backing, phonograph records, show fillers, soles, table tops; airport runways, taxiways, aprons, brick fillers, bridge deck surfacing, crack fillers, curbs, gutters, drainage ditches, building floors, warehouses, garages, paved surfaces, crude oil spills, wildlife cleanup, and tar sand separation.

ADVANTAGE - The composition contains no detectable volatile organic compounds (VOC's) according to EPA Method 8260B Volatile Organic Compounds by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (GC/MS). It is free of chlorinated solvents, caustics or acids. It is at least as efficient as diesel fuel for removing petroleum residue from a substrate.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows a schematic drawing of a countercurrent and spinning band solvent system.

L12 ANSWER 11 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-395828 [40] WPIX  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-122422 [40]  
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2005-320828 [40]  
 TITLE: Developing solvent useful for development of photopolymerizable flexographic relief printing plates comprises alkyl ester to remove non-exposed photopolymerizable material  
 A89; E19; G06; G07; P84; Q31; Q75  
 DERWENT CLASS: BRADFORD D C; HENDRICKSON C M; METZGER M C  
 INVENTOR: BRADFORD D C; HENDRICKSON C M; METZGER M C  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (NUPR-N) NUPRO TECHNOLOGIES; (METZ-I) METZGER M C  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 106

## PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2005047983	A1	20050526 (200540)*	EN	20[0]	
US 20070175235	A1	20070802 (200753)	EN		

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2005047983 A1		WO 2004-US36996	20041108
US 20070175235 A1		US 2003-701984	20031106

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-701984 20031106

AN 2005-395828 [40] WPIX  
 AB WO 2005047983 A1 UPAB: 20051222

NOVELTY - A developing solvent comprises at least one alkyl ester to remove non-exposed photopolymerizable material.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for developing photopolymerizable flexographic relief printing plates involving selecting the developing solvent and washing an exposed flexographic relief printing plate with the developing solvent to develop an image by dissolving and washing away non-exposed photopolymerizable material.

USE - For development of photopolymerizable flexographic relief printing plates (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The solvents are effective in developing a large number of different photopolymer printing plates and can produce images superior to those obtained with commercially available solvents currently used in

such applications. The solvents provides unique combination of reduced cost, improved plate quality, low volatility, improved regulatory compliance, low toxicity, reduced washout time and biodegradability; requires shorter washout time and drying time than conventional process solvents; overcomes the spontaneous combustion problems; and minimizes workplace hazards and requires minimal regulatory reporting. Using the solvents, the relief plate surfer neither excessive surface swelling nor under-washing and has improved relief depths and sidewall structure.

L12 ANSWER 12 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-100406 [11] WPIX  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-033553 [11]  
 TITLE: Production of biodiesel comprises preparing a homogeneous suspension of oleaginous seeds and an anhydrous alcohol; adding an alkaline alkoxide catalyst, and transesterification reaction; followed by drying and sieving  
 DERWENT CLASS: C04; D13; D16; E17; H06  
 INVENTOR: KHALIL C N; LEITE L C F; KHALIL C; LEITE L  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BENS-I) BENSON J E; (PETB-C) PETROBRAS PETROLEO BRASIL SA  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 102

## PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20050011112	A1	20050120	(200511)*	EN	7[1]	
WO 2005014765	A1	20050217	(200519)#	EN		
AU 2003304393	A1	20050225	(200533)#	EN		
EP 1644470	A1	20060412	(200626)#	EN		
US 7112229	B2	20060926	(200663)	EN		
CN 1826403	A	20060830	(200703)#	ZH		

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20050011112	A1	US 2003-621569	20030718
AU 2003304393	A1	AU 2003-304393	20030721
EP 1644470	A1	EP 2003-740828	20030721
WO 2005014765	A1	WO 2003-GB3126	20030721
AU 2003304393	A1	WO 2003-GB3126	20030721
EP 1644470	A1	WO 2003-GB3126	20030721
CN 1826403	A	CN 2003-827016	20030721
CN 1826403	A	WO 2003-GB3126	20030721

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2003304393	A1	WO 2005014765
EP 1644470	A1	WO 2005014765

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-621569 20030718  
 WO 2003-GB3126 20030721  
 AU 2003-304393 20030721

EP 2003-740828 20030721  
CN 2003-827016 20030721

AN 2005-100406 [11] WPIX  
AB US 20050011112 A1 UPAB: 20060121

NOVELTY - Production of biodiesel comprises preparation of a homogeneous suspension of oleaginous seeds and an anhydrous alcohol to obtain an emulsion (A); addition of an alkaline alkoxide catalyst to (A), followed by the transesterification reaction to obtain a desired alkyl ester (B); filtration and separation; withdrawal of the alcohol by distillation; and drying and sieving to obtain carbohydrates for fermentation.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Production of biodiesel comprises preparation of a homogeneous suspension of oleaginous seeds and an anhydrous alcohol (4:1-0.5:1) to obtain an emulsion (A) in a reactor (where the step is performed after processing and drying a feed of oleaginous seeds); addition of an alkaline alkoxide catalyst (0.1-5 weight%) to (A), followed by the transesterification reaction for 30-90 minutes at 30-78 degrees C to obtain a desired alkyl ester (B) at 98-100% conversion; filtration and separation of the alkyl ester products to obtain a liquid phase and a solid phase; withdrawal of the alcohol from the liquid phase by distillation and decant the remaining phase, glycerin and (B); and drying and sieving from the solid phase to obtain carbohydrates for fermentation or cattle feeding and hulls for fertilizer formulation.

USE - The method is useful for the preparation of biodiesel for fuel using castor bean seeds as raw material.

ADVANTAGE - The method lowers the raw material cost by dispensing with the use of vegetable oils that require a preprocessing to be extracted from the seeds and then refined, utilizes a conventional fermentation process based on the carbohydrates present in the residual seed cake separated from the alcohol phase containing esters and glycerin, allows to reuse hulls, wastes and ashes produced during the seed cleaning, hulling and drying yielding a fertilizer that may be used in the castor bean seed culture, the main product of the invention used as a substitute for diesel, is less pollutant and provides petroleum savings.

L12 ANSWER 13 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-591952 [57] WPIX  
CROSS REFERENCE: 2004-020269; 2004-080474; 2004-399145; 2006-229384;  
2006-249657; 2006-708072; 2008-H43264  
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-215208 [57]  
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2004-468156 [57]  
TITLE: Solvent useful for developing photopolymerizable  
flexographic relief printing plates comprises at least  
one alkyl ester  
DERWENT CLASS: A12; A89; G07; P84  
INVENTOR: BRADFORD D C; HENDRICKSON C M  
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (BRAD-I) BRADFORD D C; (HEND-I) HENDRICKSON C M  
COUNTRY COUNT: 1

## PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20040142282	A1	20040722	(200457)*	EN	6	01

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
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US 20040142282 A1 Div Ex	US 2001-993912 20011127
US 20040142282 A1 CIP of	US 2003-437305 20030514
US 20040142282 A1	US 2003-701894 20031106

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 20040142282 A1	Div ex	US 6582886 B
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-701894 20031106		
	US 2001-993912	20011127
	US 2003-437305	20030514
AN 2004-591952 [57]	WPIX	
CR 2004-020269; 2004-080474; 2004-399145; 2006-229384; 2006-249657; 2006-708072; 2008-H43264		
AB US 20040142282 A1 UPAB: 20050531		
NOVELTY - A developing solvent comprises at least one alkyl ester.		
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for developing (M1) photopolymerizable flexographic relief printing plates involving washing an exposed flexographic relief printing plate with the developing solvent followed by drying.		
USE - For developing photopolymerizable flexographic relief printing plates (claimed).		
ADVANTAGE - The alkyl esters used are natural and environmentally friendly; have higher flash points, low toxicity and relatively safe to use as compared to the prior art solvent systems. Thus the alkyl esters provide a unique combination of reduced cost, improved plate quality, low volatility, improved regulatory compliance, low toxicity, reduced washout time and biodegradability as compared to the prior solvent system. The solvent provides shorter washout and drying time; improves relief depths and sidewall structure; facilitates photopolymerization without expensive explosion protection; minimizes workplace hazards and requires minimal regulatory reporting; and overcomes the spontaneous combustion problem of the prior art solvent system.		
L12 ANSWER 14 OF 17	WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008	THOMSON REUTERS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:	2004-399145 [37]	WPIX
CROSS REFERENCE:	2004-020269; 2004-080474; 2004-591952; 2006-229384; 2006-249657; 2006-708072; 2008-H43264	
DOC. NO. CPI:	C2004-149399 [37]	
DOC. NO. NON-CPI:	N2004-318180 [37]	
TITLE:	Purification of polymer-containing alkyl ester-based solvent involves feeding solvent into centrifuge, and separating polymer from solvent to form polymer-free alkyl ester based solvent which is then removed from centrifuge	
DERWENT CLASS:	A89; G07; F41; P84	
INVENTOR:	BRADFORD D C; HENDRICKSON C M	
PATENT ASSIGNEE:	(BRAD-I) BRADFORD D C; (HEND-I) HENDRICKSON C M; (NUPR-N) NUPRO TECHNOLOGIES INC	
COUNTRY COUNT:	106	

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN	IPC
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US 20040091824 A1 20040513 (200437)* EN 8[3]
WO 2005013010 A1 20050210 (200512) EN
CN 1842749 A 20061004 (200715) ZH

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## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20040091824 A1	Div Ex	US 2001-993912	20011127
US 20040091824 A1	CIP of	US 2003-437305	20030514
US 20040091824 A1		US 2003-627712	20030728
WO 2005013010 A1		WO 2004-US22756	20040715
CN 1842749 A		CN 2004-80024826	20040715

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 20040091824 A1	Div ex	US 6582886 B

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-627712 20030728  
US 2001-993912 20011127  
US 2003-437305 20030514

AN 2004-399145 [37] WPIX  
CR 2004-020269; 2004-080474; 2004-591952; 2006-229384; 2006-249657;  
2006-708072; 2008-H43264

AB US 20040091824 A1 UPAB: 20050906  
NOVELTY - The method involves feeding a polymer-containing alkyl ester based solvent into a centrifuge, and centrifuging the solvent to separate the polymer, resulting in a polymer-free alkyl ester based solvent. The polymer-free alkyl ester based solvent is removed from the centrifuge.  
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The process is a continuous process or batch process. The alkyl ester is alkyl ester of 8-18C fatty acids. The polymer is selected from block co-polymer of styrene and butadiene, block co-polymer of styrene and isoprene, co-polymer of butadiene and acrylonitrile, terpolymer of butadiene, acrylonitrile and acrylic acid. Alkyl ester based solvent comprises alkyl ester, co-solvent or non-solvent.  
USE - For production of flexographic printing plate.  
ADVANTAGE - The polymer-contaminated solvent is reclaimed or recycled efficiently. The purified alkyl based solvent has low volatility, low toxicity, reduced washout time, improved regulatory compliance and excellent biodegradability. The purification of the solvent is performed economically.

L12 ANSWER 15 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-498870 [55] WPIX  
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-149836 [55]  
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2001-369802 [55]  
TITLE: Chemical amplification positive resist composition  
production comprises dissolving compound generating an acid upon irradiation, and copolymer in solvent  
DERWENT CLASS: A89; G06; L03; P84; U11  
INVENTOR: ISHIKAWA K; KATSUMATA Y  
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (TOKQ-C) TOKYO OHKA KOGYO CO LTD  
COUNTRY COUNT: 1

## PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
JP 2001056558	A	20010227	(200155)*	JA	8[0]	

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
JP 2001056558	A	JP 1999-234290	19990820

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 1999-234290 19990820

AN 2001-498870 [55] WPIX

AB JP 2001056558 A UPAB: 20050526

NOVELTY - A chemical amplification positive resist composition is formed by dissolving, in an organic solvent, a compound which generates an acid upon irradiation, and a copolymer containing a unit derived from a hydroxy(alpha-methyl)styrene and a unit derived from a (meth)acrylic ester.

USE - The chemical amplification positive resist composition is used for forming a resist pattern.

ADVANTAGE - The chemical amplification positive resist composition has a high residual film rate at a non-exposed portion.

L12 ANSWER 16 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997-491984 [46] WPIX

DOC. NO. CPI: C1997-157013 [46]

TITLE: Stable, water-dilutable microemulsion detergent - based on alkyl:poly:glycoside surfactant and oligo: ester co-solvent and is suitable for skin or hand washing of hard surfaces

DERWENT CLASS: A11; A96; D21

INVENTOR: BALZER D

PATENT ASSIGNEE: (CHEM-C) HUELS AG; (SASO-N) SASOL GERMANY GMBH

COUNTRY COUNT: 9

## PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
EP 801130	A2	19971015	(199746)*	DE	6[0]	
DE 19615271	A1	19971023	(199748)	DE	5[0]	
JP 10036900	A	19980210	(199816)	JA	5[0]	
US 5858954	A	19990112	(199910)	EN		
EP 801130	B1	20030205	(200318)	DE		
DE 59709251	G	20030313	(200320)	DE		
ES 2191789	T3	20030916	(200368)	ES		

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 801130	A2	EP 1997-102847	19970221
DE 19615271	A1	DE 1996-19615271	19960418
DE 59709251	G	DE 1997-59709251	19970221

DE 59709251 G  
 ES 2191789 T3  
 JP 10036900 A  
 US 5858954 A

EP 1997-102847 19970221  
 EP 1997-102847 19970221  
 JP 1997-96836 19970415  
 US 1997-839788 19970416

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
DE 59709251 G	Based on	EP 801130 A
ES 2191789 T3	Based on	EP 801130 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: DE 1996-19615271 19960418

AN 1997-491984 [46] WPIX

AB EP 801130 A2 UPAB: 20060113

The proposed micro-emulsion detergent for the skin or for hand-washing of hard surfaces is characterised in that: (i) the surfactant system used along with the water, oil and co-solvent comprises 80-100% alkyl-poly-glycoside and 0-20% surfactant auxiliary; and (ii) the co-solvent is of oligoesters of polyfunctional carboxylic- or hydroxycarboxylic acids with one or more 1-4C alcohols.

ADVANTAGE - Stable microemulsions of high oil- and water- content are obtained which can be diluted with water in a problem-free manner.

Member (0002)

ABEQ DE 19615271 A1 UPAB 20060113

The proposed micro-emulsion detergent for the skin or for hand-washing of hard surfaces is characterised in that: (i) the surfactant system used along with the water, oil and co-solvent comprises 80-100% alkyl-poly-glycoside and 0-20% surfactant auxiliary; and (ii) the co-solvent is of oligoesters of polyfunctional carboxylic- or hydroxycarboxylic acids with one or more 1-4C alcohols.

ADVANTAGE - Stable microemulsions of high oil- and water- content are obtained which can be diluted with water in a problem-free manner.

Member (0003)

ABEQ JP 10036900 A UPAB 20060113

The proposed micro-emulsion detergent for the skin or for hand-washing of hard surfaces is characterised in that: (i) the surfactant system used along with the water, oil and co-solvent comprises 80-100% alkyl-poly-glycoside and 0-20% surfactant auxiliary; and (ii) the co-solvent is of oligoesters of polyfunctional carboxylic- or hydroxycarboxylic acids with one or more 1-4C alcohols.

ADVANTAGE - Stable microemulsions of high oil- and water- content are obtained which can be diluted with water in a problem-free manner.

Member (0004)

ABEQ US 5858954 A UPAB 20060113

The proposed micro-emulsion detergent for the skin or for hand-washing of hard surfaces is characterised in that: (i) the surfactant system used along with the water, oil and co-solvent comprises 80-100% alkyl-poly-glycoside and 0-20% surfactant auxiliary; and (ii) the co-solvent is of oligoesters of polyfunctional carboxylic- or hydroxycarboxylic acids with one or more 1-4C alcohols.

ADVANTAGE - Stable microemulsions of high oil- and water- content are obtained which can be diluted with water in a problem-free manner.

L12 ANSWER 17 OF 17 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986-264637 [40] WPIX  
 DOC. NO. CPI: C1986-114542 [21]  
 DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1986-197825 [21]  
 TITLE: Planarising coatings especially for silicon chips and ceramic  
 modules - are obtd. using solution of polyamide  
 alkyl ester in solvent containing high  
 b.pt. co-solvent  
 A23; A82; G02; L03; P42; U11  
 DERWENT CLASS: HOFER D C; LA VERGNE D B; LAVERGNE D B; TWIEG R J;  
 INVENTOR: VOLKSEN W; VOLKSEN W N  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (IBM-C) IBM CORP; (IBM-C) INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP  
 COUNTRY COUNT: 7

## PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 4612210	A	19860916	(198640)*	EN	3[0]	
EP 209670	A	19870128	(198704)	EN		
JP 62026825	A	19870204	(198711)	JA		
CA 1223782	A	19870707	(198731)	EN		
EP 209670	B1	19920722	(199230)	EN	4[0]	
DE 3686103	G	19920827	(199236)	DE		

## APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 4612210 A		US 1985-759030	19850725
DE 3686103 G		DE 1986-3686103	19860523
EP 209670 A		EP 1986-107012	19860523
EP 209670 B1		EP 1986-107012	19860523
DE 3686103 G		EP 1986-107012	19860523
JP 62026825 A		JP 1986-140402	19860618

## FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
DE 3686103 G	Based on	EP 209670 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1985-759030 19850725

AN 1986-264637 [40] WPIX

AB US 4612210 A UPAB: 20050425

Covering a substrate with a planarising coating by: (1) dissolving in a solvent containing at least 10% of a co-solvent boiling above 220 deg. C, a polyamide alkyl ester formed from a pyromellitic alkyl diester and a para-linked aromatic diamine; (2) coating the substrate with the solution; and (3) curing the coating into a planarised layer which fills the gaps in the substrate.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The process is useful for coating semiconductor chips, especially silicon chips, or ceramic packaging modules (claimed) with an electrically insulating coating. High planarisation is obtained combined with a Tg greater than 340 deg. C, a mechanical elongation greater than 15% and a thermal stability of 0.06 weight% loss per hr., N2, 400 deg. C.

Member(0006)

ABEQ DE 3686103 G UPAB 20050425

Covering a substrate with a planarising coating by: (1) dissolving in a solvent contg. at least 10% of a co-solvent boiling above 220 deg. C, a polyamide alkyl ester formed from a pyromellitic alkyl diester and a para-linked aromatic diamine; (2) coating the substrate with the soln.; and (3) curing the coating into a planarised layer which fills the gaps in the substrate.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The process is useful for coating semiconductor chips, esp. silicon chips, or ceramic packaging modules (claimed) with an electrically insulating coating. High planarisation is obtained combined with a Tg greater than 340 deg. C, a mechanical elongation greater than 15% and a thermal stability of 0.06 wt.% loss per hr., N2, 400 deg. C.

=&gt; d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:12:18 ON 14 AUG 2008)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:12:32 ON 14 AUG 2008

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L1      16 S COSOLVENT (S) (ALKYL (4W) ESTER)
L2      0 S L1 AND TRANSESTERIFICATION
L3      1 S L1 AND ESTERIF?
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FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 16:14:47 ON 14 AUG 2008

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L4      24 S COSOLVENT (S) (ALKYL (5W) ESTER?)
L5      0 S L4 AND TRANSESTERIF?
L6      4 S L4 AND ESTERIF?
L7      50 S CO-SOLVENT (S) (ALKYL (6W) ESTER?)
L8      3 S L7 AND TRANSESTERIF?
L9      0 S L7 AND ESTERIF?
L10     47 S L7 NOT L8
L11     5 S CO-SOLVENT (10W) (ALKYL (6W) ESTER?)
L12     17 S (ALKYL (6W) ESTER?) (14W) CO-SOLVENT
L13     1 S L12 AND TRANSESTERIF?
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=&gt; log off

ALL L# QUERIES AND ANSWER SETS ARE DELETED AT LOGOFF

LOGOFF? (Y)/N/HOLD:y

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 16:33:13 ON 14 AUG 2008